ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,602—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th „
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	26th „
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentin	9th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4469	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy.	31st July, 1902
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are ***THE ONLY GENUINE***, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS
To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention no matter how small.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CRICKET KIT

Of Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

CRICKET BATS—

F. & H. AYRES'	from Rs. 13 to Rs.	15 0 0
COBBETT'S ALL CANE	„	13 0 0
DUKE'S WILLOW KING	„	15 0 0
FROWD'S DRIVER	„	20 0 0
CRAWFORD'S PATENT EXCELLER	„	15 0 0

CRICKET BALLS—

DUKE'S	from Rs. 5 to „	6 0 0
AYRES' "International"	„	9 0 0
TREACHER'S treble and Four seam	Rs. 5 and „	6 4 0

STUMPS, BATTING GLOVES, GAUNTLET, LEG GUARDS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Prince's Dock, No. N. and O.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1902.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE is OPENED at 71, NAGDEVI ST., MANDVI, and will be known as "BOMBAY MANDVI".

From 1st July, 1902, the Telegraph Branch of the Mandvi combined Post and Telegraph Office will be CLOSED.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE is also opened at 162 Kalkadevi Road, Market, and will be known as "BOMBAY KALBADEVI."

From 1st July, 1902, the Telegraph Branch of the Kalbadevi combined Post and Telegraph Office will be CLOSED.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Officer in Charge, Sub-Division.

Bombay, 30th June, 1902.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 21st July 1902, for the purchase of 1290 cwts of "LEAD PIG M. H." and 382 cwts of "LEAD PIG MIXED."

2. Tender forms can be obtained on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 1st to 19th July, 1902, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment of annas four per set of forms.

3. The former stipulation that the "Lead" should be exported out of India has now been removed.

4. In the event of a Tender being accepted the purchase money plus a security of ten per cent, must be paid before delivery.

5. Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon on the part of the purchasers.

6. Tenders should be sent under a sealed cover which should reach this office by 12 o'clock noon on 21st July 1902.

W. E. KERRICK, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 30th June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CROFT MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
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The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

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Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
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Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .... £96 9-16 = − 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .... £101 3-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .... £109 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £64 5-8 = + 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 24 3-16 = − 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 1-16 = − 1-16
Do. New York ...... 52 1-2 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·17 = − 1 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London .... 20·46 3-4 = + 1-4
Do. New York .... 4·87 3-4 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 1-2 " = 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 " = unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4 = − 1-8
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 " = unchanged
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8 " = − 3-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 " = − 1-2
Metals &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales, 10,000. Spot 4 30-32—1-32. Sold on speculation and for export, 2,000. Imports, 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·25	4·28	4·28	4·15
−2	−2	−2	−2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·16	4·15	4·14	
−2	−1	−2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.	
" Last year	13,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	nil	
" Continent	2,000	"
"Mid-Uplands	9 1-4	
Futures, month of July	8·71 − 9	
Do. do. Dec.	7·73 plus 2	
Coffee 5 1-4	5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	7·93 plus 4
Do. Dec.	7·59 plus 4

Closing tone steady.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 3-4. July-Aug. sellers Tone dull.

Linseed 56, 1-2. July-Aug. sellers Tone dull.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,680,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 1st July, 1902:—

Cotton	3,121	bales.
Wheat	4,588	cwts.
Linseed	4,824	"
Rapeseed	2,815	"
Gingellyseed	248	"
Poppyseed	792	"
Groundnuts	40	"
Castorseed	5,092	"
Rice	1,203	"
Myrabolams	870	"
Cottonseed	2,567	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY, 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.					1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand					1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	...			1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do			1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3	do	do		......	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		......	137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight			127 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"		169 1-2
Japan	30	"	"	......	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement	97-11

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready Forward	10	5

Rapeseed.—Tone Dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	6	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do Forward	6	15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	7	8

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready Forward	8	10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	27 12 to 28.

COTTON.—Market quiet, with few buyers, and an easier tendency shown by sellers of ready cotton owing to better reports of rain from some of the growing districts. Satta market also quiet.

Bengals F.G. .... Rs.170 25th Jany. 1903
Broach M. G. good .... 214 25th March 1903

Liverpool opening telegram

Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total imports	3,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·47	4·40	4·28	4·21
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·18	4·17	4·16	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	

SHARES.—Steady

Maneckjee Petit Mills have improved to Rs. 1,620

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 9-16
3 percent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	24 3-16

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool 15th June:—

"We beg to confirm what we telegraphed you on the 4th instant, and confirmed by letter on the 5th inst:—that we thought 4 1-2d ought to be a cheap price for G. F. and subsequent facts only strengthen us in our belief that round and about 4 1-4d a purchase of that position cannot fail to give good results.

Since then prices have advanced 7-64d for that position. We maintain this opinion even if the coming crop should promise something between 11 and 12 millions, as it undoubtedly does at present, for the world's consumption is increasing daily, and while there is so far every chance of a bumper crop next season, there is also every probability of a bumper consumption.

As regards crop reports, the maximum of perfection had evidently been reached, because they are already beginning to read less favorably. Our Savannah friends, for instance, cabled:—"More rain needed in the Southern Belt. No rains have fallen in Tex where they are wanted", and the weekly Government report confirmed this yesterday.

Of course it is yet too early to attach much importance to unfavourable crop news but it must be remembered that we are approaching the critical period of the season, and that a very large crop can never be said to have been made until the doing of severe damage by draught or killing frost is spared.

The figures this week are helping the advance. The interior receipts are keeping extraordinary low in fact, so far this week they only come to 1,300 against 12,500 last year. The shipments to Great Britain are only 2,200 against 21,500 last year, and shipments to the Continent only 17,300 against 54,600 last year.

This proves to us conclusively that the falling off so long predicted has definitely come to pass. Altogether the in-sight figures show more and more that our December estimate of 10 1-4 millions for the crop will be as nearly as correct as possible. It becomes more and more evident that those who require cotton from now on and Continental spinners seem to hold very small stocks—will have to draw a large portion of their supplies from Liverpool, which still has a stock of 840,000 or some 200,000 more than last year. Large shipments are already being made from this market to Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany, etc., and there is every reason to expect that these will continue, owing to the absolute impossibility of buying anything in America at a reasonable price.

Of course it will be argued that spinners will be extremely economical in their purchases, and no doubt they will only buy their current wants. Do not lets us forget, however, that this is a policy which they have already been following for long time past, that trade on the Continent generally, and notably in Russia, some parts of Germany and Belgium, is shewing improvement and that spinners as they become more heavily engaged, will have to increase their takings of the raw material unless they want the business to go elsewhere.

That our English home trade is in a pretty good condition is shewn by the Board of Trade returns for May. It is true that the exports of cotton goods are less in value, but they are greater in volume. As we said last week, and reiterate above, around 4 1-4 there seems to be small risk in buying Jan.-Feb. Cotton bought at this price might shew sooner or later 2-4 a advance, the slightest accident to the growing crop might bring us there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GAHAN—June 29, at Rayapuram, Madras, the wife of C Gahan, Presidency Magistrate, of a son.

DEATH.

ARATHOON—June 30 at 34, Royd St, Calcutta, Ethel, the dearly beloved youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C M Arathoon, aged 18 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Always uniform Always good.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 9-38m., 9-16a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-17a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance during the month June was 236; admissions, 2,240; prevailing diseases, fevers.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June was 449 of which there were 47 males, 197 females, and 205 children.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pangola via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 6 p. m. on the 5th and 6th instant.

A CROWD OF SPECULATORS.—Before Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade, Police Court this morning Constable Lewis charged about thirty speculators, all Hindoos, with causing obstruction in Shaikh Memon Street. A large crowd gathered this morning in Shaikh Memon Street to speculate in opium, and the accused formed a part of it. The crowd had obstructed the traffic in the streets. His Worship fined each of the accused Rs. 4.

CAME TO A SETTLEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court to-day Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Manekbai, widow of Mr. Dayabhai Dholsajee Javeri, the late proprietor of the Deshi Theatre, charged Chandulal Dalsookhram Javeri with assault. Mr. Welinker, pleader, with Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The parties came to a settlement, and the case was therefore not proceeded with.

FOR THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S GARDENS.—The Austrian Lloyd Steamer Austria which left Bombay a week ago for Europe took a curious passenger. This was a young Singapore rhinoceros which is destined for the Imperial Gardens (Schonbrunn), of the Emperor of Austria, near Vienna. Two years ago the Austrian Consul in Calcutta was asked to procure an Indian rhinoceros for his Majesty, and a Singapore baby rhinoceros was caught and sent to Austria. It did not long survive the change of climate, however, and two others which were subsequently caught also died. The one now on his way to the Imperial Gardens was doing well when last heard of, and seems to be of a more vigourous stock than his predecessors.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a corrugated iron roofed shed situated in the iron works premises belonging to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas in Nesbit Lane Byculla. There were three furnaces in the shed, all of which were kept alight during the night for the purpose of drying newly-made earthen moulds. These moulds, which were put up in wooden frames, were placed in the previous evening above the furnaces in the shed for the purpose of drying during the night. It is believed that the heat in the furnaces being above the usual temperature, the wooden frames of the moulds caught fire and gradually flared up. The different fire-bridgade stations in the city were communicated with and the various engines were soon on the spot. The Byculla and Babulla Tank engines were brought into requisition and the fire was put out within two hours. The damage done by the fire has not been ascertained.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner held an inquest, regarding the death of Bhimabai, a Hindu woman, aged about fifty years. The deceased, who was a mendicant, was partially deaf and had no fixed place of residence. On the evening of the 30th ultimo she was seen coming out of 14th Lane, Camatipoora, on to Foras Road. As she was attempting to cross the latter road, a victoria came from the direction of Grant Road and knocked her down. The driver shouted out to her, but she did not seem to have heard the warning, and hence the accident. The driver drove away after the accident and no trace of him could be obtained. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that five of the ribs on the right side had been fractured and that the ends of the fractured ribs had penetrated the lungs. She died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THEFT BY SEAMEN.—This morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Benning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flannagan charged August Hulliland Will Huzzy, seamen on board the s.s. Leuctra, with the theft of four paint tins. It appeared from the evidence that last evening at the Prince's Dock both the accused hired a hack victoria and placed a bag inside it. The driver became suspicious on seeing the bag and quickly drove them to Mr. Monie, a customs officer, who questioned both the accused as to what the bag contained. They said that it was a bundle of clothes. On lifting the bag Mr. Monie found that it was too heavy for a bundle of clothes. The accused left the carriage and ran away along the road. Immediately afterwards they were arrested by the police. The bag was then opened and was found to contain tins of paint, which were subsequently identified by the Chief Officer on Board the s.s. Leuctra. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that they wanted to get clear of the ship, but as the shipping master would not pay them off they were led to commit the offence. The Magistrate sentenced each to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Elphinstone, Lieut.-Commander D. H. Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair, having left that port on the 20th ulti., and called at Colombo en route. She has come to Bombay for repairs. She brought four native passengers. During the voyage she experienced light to moderate west-south-westerly and west-north-westerly winds, and a moderate westerly swell.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or faling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot, 33 Ferringdon, Road, Lodon, England.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and the same common jury resumed the trial of the following case:—

ALLEGED DEFACEMENT OF A WILL.

Goverdhan Gopal Soni, committed by Mr. D. B. Binning, was charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust and abetment of fraudulently defacing a will. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., represented the accused.

Mahadbavrao Narayen Kothare, late head clerk in the office of the Prothonotary was further cross-examined by Mr. Davar.

Witness said it was during the last week of April, that he consented to give the will to the accused. He made up his mind to give the will on Saturday the 3rd May. He had not made up his mind on Friday evening when he left the office to let the accused have the will.

The Judge: It is then incorrect to say that you made up your mind on Saturday?

Witness: I now say that I did not make up my mind on Saturday, but on Sunday morning. I took the will to my house on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Davar: If you had not made up your mind on Saturday, why did you take the will to your house?—(No answer.)

The Judge: It must have been before Saturday then that you made up your mind?—No answer. Witness continuing said the arrangement was that the accused would come to see the will alone at his house on Saturday. The accused came to his house at about three o'clock on Saturday and said "the writer's wife having died he was at Sonapore". The will was, therefore, not required on Saturday. The accused did not tell him on Saturday that he was coming back for the will. He came on Sunday morning without making any arrangement at about nine or ten o'clock to his house. He came alone and he wanted to take the will, but witness refused to give it.

The Judge; why did you not give the will?—(No answer.)

The Judge: Shall I take it down that you cannot give any reason why you refused?

Witness: I cannot give you any reason.

Mr. Davar: It is very strange that when you had already arranged to give the will on Saturday you refused to give him the same on Sunday without assigning any reason for your refusal.

Witness: No, I did not give any reason for the refusal.

His Lordship said that there was perhaps something wrong with his own head, for, he confessed he failed to follow the accused. He was tired of taking contradictory notes.

Witness: I refused to give the will, but at the same time told the accused that I would bring it to his shop, which is situated at some distance from his house, in the evening. Nothing happened to change my mind in the meantime. Continuing witness said he left his house about 5-30 p.m. and went to the shop of the accused. On Saturday afternoon witness showed the accused the will at three o'clock. He did not show him the will on Sunday morning. From his shop the accused took witness to his house. Witness took the will in his pocket without any wrapper or cover over it. The accused came back to the shop. The will was given to the accused at his house, who returned to the shop with the will tied up in his dhotur.

The counsel here put a number of questions to the witness enquiring where the will was given and what the accused did in connection with it, but as the witness did not give straightforward replies, His Lordship expressed his surprise how the witness managed the office of the Prothonotary for the last thirty years. It was no wonder, his Lordship said, that the records of the court were not in that proper order in which they should have been kept.

Witness, in reply to further questions, said he had never entered the house of the accused. He was standing on the road or sitting in a Marwari's shop close by. He went on Monday to the shop of the accused, but he was not there. He went there again on Monday evening but he was not at home. He was told he had gone out of Bombay. On Tuesday morning he accidentally met the accused and he pressed him to return the will. The latter promised to return the will in the evening.

Mr. Davar: Did you ask him where the will was?

Witness: No; I did not go to his house but went straight to office.

The Judge: You were not a fool, nor a child nor an old woman not to have asked the accused where the will was. Just give us one story in which I and the jury can place some reliance.

Mr. Davar: Did not the accused tell you that he had not got the will, but that another man had got it and that he would give it to you as soon as he gets it? No answer.

The Judge: Did you begin to suspect that something wrong was on?

Witness: No. I did not.

The Judge: I suppose if you had a grain of brain in your head you should have then began to suspect that there was something wrong going on. Do you want the jury to believe that you did not begin to suspect at that time. It would be much better if you told the whole truth. You are trying to show that you are a perfectly innocent man.

Mr. Davar: Nobody is going to apprehend you. My object is to get the whole story truthfully told.

The Judge: Your faith in the accused must be miraculous not to have suspected that there was something wrong going on.

Witness: The accused never told me that the will was not with him.

As the witness would not answer some of the questions put by counsel in a straightforward manner his Lordship enquired why the charge against the witness was withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Robertson said the statement made by the witness before the Magistrate was not allowed to be tendered in evidence in the case in which the witness was charged with the theft of the will, on the ground that an inducement was given to him by the Prothonotary that no harm would be done to him if he made the statement. As there was no other evidence except the statement on which a conviction could be obtained, the Publice Prosecutor was obliged to withdraw the charge against the witness, who was also an accused in the lower court.

The Judge to witness; I advise you to tell us a story which the jury and the court could believe.

Witness, continuing said he went on Tuesday evening to the house of the accused, and thence to the shop, where he found him. On asking him for the will, the accused went out in a direction opposite to his house, and brought the will. He was angry with him for keeping the will so long. This did not take place on Monday, but Tuesday evening.

Mr. Davar: Did you in giving the will expect any profit yourself?

Witness: No, nothing.

Had you any reason to believe that anybody will sustain any loss by giving the will to the accused?—No.

Did you suspect that anything wrong was to be done with the will?—No.

That it was to be tampered with in any way?—No.

They only wanted to see if it was a genuine will?—Yes.

You gave the will to an old friend to oblige him?—Yes.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Robertson. Witness said he had seen the accused at the High Court for many years. Accused was well acquainted with the practice and procedure of the office. He furnished securities in administration matters.

Mr. P. H. Dastur was called and examined regarding the statement made by the accused before him. Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said Mr. Sloane brought the accused and Madhavrao to his bungalow two hours after their arrest. Witness thought that accused was giving his statement fairly and honestly; that he was telling a true story willingly.

Some formal evidence was next recorded.

Chhaganlal Harjivandas, mehta of Withaldas Chatturbooj, who was alleged to be on bad terms with the accused, and to be interested in proving as false the alleged will of the testator which the accused supported as genuine, was next examined. In cross-examination by Mr. Davar, which occupied some considerable time, witness denied that he or his seth told accused that, on seeing the will of the testator, they should be able to say at once whether it was a genuine will or not. On the 6th May, accused suddenly came to the shop of witness's master, and asked where the seth (Withaldas) was; and he was told that Withaldas was at Walkeshwur. Accused showed the will of Hariadlabh, which was written in a book, and then went away with the book. Witness saw the alterations which now appeared in the will.

Vithaldas Chatturbhooj, a jeweller, master of the last witness, corroborated the latter's statements and narrated the circumstances under which, according to him, the will of Harivalabh Gulabchand was prepared and executed. He said Bhalchand Narayen had set up a will in his own favour.

The court at this stage adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE statement of trafic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th May, 1902, amounts Rs. 3,794; being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 109. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th May, 1902, were Rs. 79,577; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,213.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 17th May, 1902, amounts to Rs. 14,284; being an increase on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 282. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th May, 1902, were Rs. 4,15,947; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,64,090.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY ROVERS.

CAPITAL game, in connection with the Association Football League was witnessed last evening on the Cooperage between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Rovers. The match started all in favour of the Gymkhana, who were pressed from the outset. Their form and rank appeared to be in excellent form except in the matter of shooting. They played a forcing game and notwithstanding a stout defence several times were within an ace of registering a goal. Their left wing was especially good. Later on in the first half the forcing tactics adopted by the Gymkhana led to what might have proved a serious mishap. The Gymkhana backs being well beyond the centre line, the left outside of the Rovers managed to break away and to carry the ball right into their opponents 25. Billiter sent in a capital shot, and in saving Tagget, of the Gymkhana, ran with the ball and a foul was awarded against him. For some inexplicable reason the referee awarded a penalty to the Rovers—a decision which naturally occasioned some comment. However when the shot was taken it, was badly mulled, going a good three yards outside the goal post. Shortly afterwarde half time was called with a blank score sheet.

On the resumption the game was more even and a determined attack on the part of the Rovers kept the Gymkhana pinned in their own quarters for a time. A scrimmage in front of the goal resulted in the ball finding the net for the first time. This reverse awakened the Gymkhana to renewed efforts, and the forcing game was again adopted, this time with good results, Marshall netting the ball with a good shot. The rest of the game was rather in favour of the Gymkhana, but a capital defence kept them out and the match ended:—

Gymkhana	1 goal
Rovers	1 goal

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League table up to date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Rovers	2	1	0	1	3
Oxford L. I.	1	1	0	0	2
Royal Artillery	1	1	0	0	2
B. V. A.	2	1	1	0	2
H. M. S. Magdala	3	0	2	1	1
Telegraph	2	0	2	0	0

H. M. S. MAGDALA vs. R. G. A.

The game that was played on the Bombay Oval yesterday afternoon between the above naval and military teams proved a somewhat one-sided contest, and eventually resulted in the Artillery running out easily with premier honours. For the first fifteen minutes the Magdala eleven played a stubborn defensive game, and now and again broke away, but for the greater portion of the contest they were kept pinned within their own half. At half time the Royal Artillery had scored three goals, and before the close ran out winners by six goals to nil. The Artillery forwards played a good game, and were quick on the ball, while for the Magdala Carver and MacLauchlin, the backs, shewed up in good form. The following were the teams:—

Royal Artillery—Gunner Postill, Bombr. Sizer, Gunner King, Gunner Pearce, Gunner Farley, Gunner Phillips, Bombr. Smith, Gunner Roke, Lieut. Roche, Bombr. Noble. Gunner Schrivener.

H. M. S. Magdala.—Lieut., E. Carvar, R. N., Lieut. C.O. Campbell, R.I. M.; C.S. Scott, R. I. M.; W. Lake, W. McLauchlin, V. S. Porter, J. Thomson, F. Stephens, A. R. Cowman, W. Makey and D. Stewart.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE SECOND mounted sports were held in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines maidan in favourable weather. The entries were numerous and the various events were well contested. During the jumping competition, Mr. Fischer met with an accident. While clearing a hurdle, he was thrown off his horse head over heels. Fortunately he escaped injury and was able to mount the horse immediately. The following are the results:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.

Ponies—Mr. Kidd, 1: Mr Fischer, 2: Mr. Carver, 3;

Horses—Mr. Hill, 1; Mr. Graham, 2; Mr. Ficher, 3.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Ponies—Mr Crum's Mary Winton, owner 1; Mr. Crum's Partridge, owner, 2; Mr. Graham's Dawn, owner, 3;

Horses—Mr. Moore, 1; Mr Alston, 2; Mr De Saone, 3.

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Mrs Carnegy. 1; Miss Mead, 2;

MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

(Horse or Pony) To run, leading horse, and ride alternately 50 yds. Horses to be saddled at post; total course about 300 yards.

Mr. Graham, 1; Mr Fischer, 2; Mr. Moore, 3.

PONY SCURRY (for all Ponies 14-1 and under) Australian and English ponies scratch. Arabs and C. B's. received 25 yards.

Mr Kidd, 1; Mr McCausland, 2; Mr Graham, 3 12 started.

HORSE SCURRY (Distance Handicap).

Mr. Reid, 1; Mr. Aston, 2; Mr. Gibson, 3; 13 started.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zaheroodin alias Balco Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Cause

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizibai widow vs Kazi Karim bin Hajee Nurmahomed and others—Little and Co, P G S and M.
602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.
524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.
35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Mungenim vs James Mungenim—Sorabjee and J—For postponement.
41,02—Muljee C and V—Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and others vs Kaji Mahomed Salay Loonay—Ardeshir H D and Co
789,01—Bhaishanker K and G—Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another—Edgelow G W and A H D & Co
591,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Maneckchand vs Damjee Keesowjee and others—Bicknell M and M Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.
26,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Saleh Mahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M
3,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow—Wadia and G
35,02—Mansuklal D and J—Jevraj Dewjee vs Madhowdas Goculoas Paste—Little and Co—For postponment
39,02—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	2	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	8	3	96
Total plague deaths to date ...	118,223	96,959	
Same date last year	16	15	104

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Wednesday:—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly on the Kathiawar and Konkan coasts and the weather may be slightly disturbed in the adjacent sea area. Light to moderate rain has been general on the West Coast. Showers have fallen in the Deccan, Central Provinces, Central India, Kashmir, and West Punjab. Calicut has received 3 inches, Cochin, Karwar, and, Raipur 2, and Seoni and Goa 1 1-2 inches. Moderately heavy showers have fallen in parts of Burma and scattered showers in North East India. Tezpur has received 5 inches, Kindat 3 inches, Bassein, Akyab, Bgamo Chittagong and Gorrakhpur two inches. Light to moderately heavy rain has been general in Orissa and on the North-Madras Coast. Gopalpur has received 3 inches Masulipatam 2, Waltair 1 1-2 inches. Rain will probably continue in lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Central Provinces and Ganjam. Local duststorms and thunderstorms will probably be again received in parts of Upper India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts
Previously registered	7	8	11	44	9	92	9	77
Wednesday, 2nd July	0	14	0	1	0	22	0	10
Total	7	22	11	45	10	14	9	87
Total fall to July 2nd 1901	34	46	25	82	28	0	26	33
Total fall to July 2nd 1900	20	50	20	53	20	51	21	43

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	87
July 2nd, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	0
Total	9	87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amoun

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·464	NW	4	105·4	83·9	66	...	0·92	−1·42
Sirsa	29·450	ESE	6	106·3	85·1	40	..	1·89	−0·11
Delhi	29·499	SW	5	104·7	85·4	58	...	6·35	+2·34
Agra	29·531	SW	10	104·0	79·9	68	0·06	2·04	−1·39
Cawnpore ...	29·618	ESE	7	104·1	80·6	73	...	0·63	−3·99
Allahabad ..	29·612	NNW	5	101·1	82·8	62	...	1·17	−5·96
Jhansi	29·585	WNW	6	99·3	78·1	74	0·05	1·97	−4·86
Jacobabad ..	29·499	Calm.	8	108·4	85·5	83	...	0·27	+0·12
Karachi	29·526	S	10	93·9	83·8	78	...	3·35	+2·56
Jeypore	29·550	S	4	101·2	77·1	73	0·03	1·43	−1·73
Ajmere	29·572	W	9	96·9	85·5	60	...	1·75	−1·14
Deesa	29·607	SW	17	103·1	82·6	64	...	0·67	−2·15
Ahmedabad.	29·619	SW	8	103·3	81·6	70	...	0·69	−7·38
Bhuj	29·565	SW	22	95·3	79·9	77	...	0·0	−1·56
Jamnagar ..	29·591	SSW	15	99·1	80·2	76	..	0·22	−3·67
Dwarka	29·562	SW	21	89·9	82·3	81	...	0·51	...
Rajkot	29·607	SW	17	100·9	78·5	63	..	0·07	−4·69
Bhownagar Para	29·610	SW	12	100·6	80·8	62	...	0·45	−4·92
Veraval	29·594	SSW	19	86·1	82·7	84	..	1·05	−4·49
Neemuch ..	29·592	WNW	17	97·5	79·0	65	...	0·20	−5·44
Indore	29·650	WSW	7	95·8	75·1	67	..	2·47	−4·42
Saugor	29·627	Calm	7	95·4	72·1	82	0·60	1·42	−8·24
Jubulpore...	29·624	SE	4	100·5	75·6	91	0·46	1·28	−9·40
Hoshangabad	29·631	SW	5	100·6	78·2	79	0·23	1·65	−5·93
Khandwa ..	29·648	WNW	9	98·7	74·1	71	1·72	3·56	−2·77
Raipur	29·621	SW	5	99·4	73·4	80	1·81	2·86	−7·01
Nagpur	29·647	NNW	9	98·2	75·1	87	0·72	2·50	−6·84
Amraoti	29·664	WSW	9	99·2	75·5	[illegible]	0·03	1·31	−6·08
Akola	29·647	NW	6	100·3	75·9	81	0·33	1·67	−3·96
Surat	29·624	SSW	11	95·7	82·1	80	...	1·54	−9·16
Malegaon ..	29·642	WSW	8	95·4	74·6	71	...	1·41	−0·40
Bombay	29·649	WSW	6	90·3	82·0	81	0·07	9·84	−11·56
Poona	29·669	W	14	93·0	72·9	75	...	4·01	−1·03
Ahmednagar	29·693	S	9	93·4	73·4	73	...	2·20	−3·08
Aurangabad	29·670	WSW	18	95·9	73·7	63	0·12	2·33	..
Sholapur	29·668	W	12	97·2	75·7	66	...	4·84	+0·17
Ratnagiri ..	29·688	SE	4	87·4	77·9	87	0·20	21·73	−11·34
Bijapur	29·697	WSW	1L	91·4	72·8	79	...	4·75	+1·08
Belgaum	29·695	Calm	17	80·8	65·8	83	..	8·13	−1·00
Goa	29·729	SE	7	89·0	74·4	93	0·78	38·85	+13·86
Karwar	29·743	W	6	87·3	78·5	85	2·02	41·11	+3·55
Mangalore ..	29·803	Calm	3	86·4	74·4	93	0·73	30·58	−8·40
Calicut	29·826	NNW	9	87·2	73·5	94	2·89	23·16	−7·59
Cochin	29·843	NW	..	85·8	73·7	96	1·78	[illegible]0·16	−10·59
Bangalore ...	29·771	SW	11	89·8	68·8	86	0·07	2·52	−0·76
Secunderabad	29·706	WSW	13	101·7	76·9	76	...	1·00	−4·28
Masulipatam	29·675	NW	11	102·2	73·1	95	1·98	4·23	−0·93
Bellary	29·734	W	5	93·5	76·3	72	...	4·14	+2·45
Cuddapah ..	29·705	SW	G	96·2	74·8	75	0·24	6·22	+2·70
Madras	29·671	NW	8	98·0	74·5	74	1·02	1·41	−1·07
Coimbatore	29·781	W	10	93·9	70·8	88	...	0·78	−0·93
Trichinopoly	29·728	WSW	6	101·1	78·3	65	...	2·63	+1·02
Negapatam .	29·694	W	7	99·2	81·5	63	..	1·56	−0·12
Colombo	29·800	WSW	12	87·5	76·0	87	0·61	12·03	×3·6
Aden (23rd)...	29·703	W	4	95·8	87·8	72	...	0·00	−0·01

In column 'Sind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (11·06); G. T. H. = 0·01 (10·45) St. G. H=0·07 (10·00) C. P. =0·7 (9·84).

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY 1902.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bomday, Surat and Bhavnagar, the pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, where the wind is from the south-west, and at Neemuch, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Both day and night temperature is in excess of normal in most places, the day temperature being in considerable to large excess. The maximum temperature varied from 106° at Sirsa to 81° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad, Sirsa, Delhi and Ajmere to 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a rise in many places and the sky seems to be more cloudy to-day.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·89") and Karwar (2·02"), between one and two inches at Khandwa Raipur, Cochin, Masaulipatam and Madras, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Pressure is abnormally high in the North-West Provinces, the distern districts of the Central Provinces and over Jeypore, while two areas of low pressure are shown to exist over the country lying to the south of Latitude 20°. One of these lies over Mysore and the southern stations of the Madras Presidency, and the other on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Veraval. In this last area an abnormal south-easterly wind is blowing at Goa and Ratnagiri, and the weather appears to be unsettled. The monsoon gradient all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay shows a considerable increase, especially between Ratnagiri and Karwar, where it is unusually steep and indicates the probability of heavy rain. Rain has extended landwards and has fallen for the first time over a large area. Rain is likely all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Khandesh, Berar and the Central Provinces. Local showers are likely in Central India and the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st July 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·626
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·2
General Directions of wind.*	SW. WSW. SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	162
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·77
" year	9·77
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 2nd July	0·07

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

WITH regard to His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival in state at Delhi on December 29th, for the Coronation Durbar, we understand that the procession to the camp will take the route through the native City, and ample accommodation for sightseers will be provided in Chandni Chowk and elsewhere Stands will be erected, and elaborate arrangements will be made. This procession of elephants in gorgeous trappings should be very effective, while the military display will be on a grand scale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ladovica, 2,236 tons, Captain G Bartutich, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,410 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin sail to-day for Calcutta, via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 910 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr W A Kershaw, six natives and 25 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazie, 2088 tons, Captain Aubert, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 5th June, via intermediate ports with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather but no monsoon along the coast. She will sail to-day, for Marseilles, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate Ports, with his mayesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the fallowing passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr Sunderjee Arjun, Mr Umiashanker Luxmidas, Mr J Umiashanker, Mr Hoch ng, Mr Chawchang, Mr and Mrs F D Costa and child, and Mr R Muir. For Colombo—Mr C H Allen and Mr Arenson.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received the Port Officer' Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Storm Signal. Conditions suspicious off Konkan and Kathiawar Coast, where weather may be disturbed."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala .... Capt G H Hewett, R N .... Turret Ship
H M S Pomone .... Comdr H Jones, R N .. Cruiser
H M S Cossack .... Comdr M G Cartwright, R N .... Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100 .. Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N .... —
* Do No 102 .. Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N .... —
* Do No 103 .. Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N .... —
* 4 Torpedo Boats .... —
R I M S Canning .... Comdr R W W Gordon .. In. Marine
R I M S Investigator ..... Comdr T H Heming R N .... Surveying St.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Amphitrite .... Capt C Windham .... Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone ..... Lt Comdr Gibson ..... Indian Marine

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Tenasserim .... Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Shahnoor	2108	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aska	147	Hogg			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Mazagon	2979	Cockman			P & O S N Co
Aljofar (Schr) ...	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Lodovica	2236	Bartulich			A L S N Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			Tejpal S N Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Steven	Calcutta		M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			R Steuart & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M Mackenzie & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Canara	1952	Stebbing ..	Durban	3-7	M M & Co
D&E	Masconomo	2788	Townley ..	Antwerp ..	4-7	W & A G&Co
G	Java	920	McDiarmed ..	P Gulf ..	3-7	M M & Co
K	Moshtari	1110	Little	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Fukera			Shpd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein ..	Karachi ...	5-7	Sheph'd & Co
N & O	Salazie	2089	....	Marseilles ..	3-7	M Maritimes
Q	Naderi	1679	Hansen	Jeddah ...	3-7	B & P S N Co
C & R	Ardandearg ..	2090	Kinley	Karachi ...	5-7	F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Pachumba	545	Rickford			M M & Co
4	Ivydene	2977	Tippett	Hull	3-7	Ralli Bros
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	2-7	P & O Co
7	Umballa	3600	Hugill		4-7	M M & Co
8	Gibraltar	2473	Stewart	Antwerp ..	5-7	T M & Co
9	Leuctra	1949	Grant	Genoa ...	7-7	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Hispania ...	2213	Liverpool	..	9-7	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13	Massilia ...	2744	Phillip	Aden	5-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi ...	4-7	M M & Co
15	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	7-7	A Strandes
16	Palitana	1934	Marchand ...	Zanzibar ...	4-7	M & M Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Lawada	2149	Tyrell	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Salazie s .... R I M S Elphinstone	Aubert .... Gibson	Yokohama, June 5 Port Blair, June 20

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Clan Sutherland s.. Ballaarat s	Ridgway ...... Peters	Vizagapatam Shanghai

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Akbar, Baldwin, for Calcutta, &c
" Java, McDiarmed, for Persian Gulf
" Lodovica, Bartulich, for Karachi
" Salazie, Aubert, for Marseilles

THE steamer Terrier, entered for loading yesterday for Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 28—Strs. Itria, Hurst, Bombay 18th June; and Nuddea, Scott, Penang 22nd June.

June 29—Strs. Bezwada, Sharp, Bombay (no date given); and Knight Templar, Finnis, Bombay 21st June.

DEPARTURES.

June 28—Strs. Nerbudda, Satara, Okhla, Kerbela, Khodoung and Baron Kldon.

June 29—Strs. Bengali, Itola and Kasara.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Clydesdale left here (Calcutta boats) this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. China arrived from Colombo yesterday evening.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Sunda arrived from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Capre left Aden for Bombay on the 1st July and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th inst.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sutherland s—100 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 11 bales paper, Nuzerally Cumroodin; 8 cases medicine, &c. Forbes, Forbes and Co; 219 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sutherland s—125 cases candles, E Rusooljee; 125 cases soap, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—38 cases provision, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Colenso s—18 bales straw boards, J Dickinson and Co.
Argenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

His Pania s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, N Futebally and Co; 112 bales wool, R Nanjee; 90 bales wool, H Alladin; 90 bales wool, E Samjee; 68 bales wool, T Jemandas; 158 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

Gibraltar s—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 21 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 60 cwt wild mace, M Mahomed and Co; 112 cwts turmeric, N Jewan.

FOR NEW YORK.

His Ponia s—62 cwts ajwanseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ivydene s—2,969 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gibraltar s—4,000 cwts mowraseed and 9,001 cwts rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, C Purbeet and Co: 200 cwts gum H Virdhare: 10 cwts gum, J Pranjee.

Moscomo s—975 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 165 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 5,523 cwts linseed, and 6,902 cwts castoseed Ralli Brothers: 3,692 cwt rapeseed, M Rembhagat.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaart s—12 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 30th June 1902, and posted to No. 2 Sub-Dn No. 2 Company:—No. 184 Gr H J Reynolds.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

"LALIMLI"
TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.
GENUINE
CLAN TARTAN
PATTERNS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY OF WOOL
are now offered at the
SPECIAL PRICE
OF
Rs. 12 EACH.

Tartans usually stocked :—
BUCHANAN,
CAMERON,
CAMPBELL,
FRASER (Lovat or red),
FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY JULY 3, 1902.

THE PAY OF THE BRITISH OFFICER.

THE report of the Committee on Military Education and the recent disorderly outbreak amongst cadets at Sandhurst must be read together. The former demonstrates that the responsible staff is not what it should be, while the latter tends to show that the military students take no more serious view of their responsibilities than their instructors. There is practically unanimity among the officers examined, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, that the present educational methods in the military schools is unsatisfactory. They failed to produce officers, who, tested by war service, showed themselves sufficiently endowed with imaginative power, breadth of mind and natural grasp of circumstances to be able to act decisively and rapidly. "Morally and physically," said Lord Roberts, in his evidence before the Committee, "I have no fault to find with our officers, but I think the general standard of education is not sufficiently high. I think there is a want of proper training. It is not so much deficiency in mental capacity as in the training". His observations applied both to the education of young officers whom they were preparing for the Army and to their technical training after being commissioned. This explanation was given in reply to direct questions, for expressing those views it must have puzzled the Committee how the Commander-in-Chief could so readily promote men from the ranks—men whose general standard of education, by the way, frequently stands very little above zero. Sir Ian Hamilton's testimony was very brief and very much to the point, when he said "We want men of broader and better education to start with, and they must show more interest after they have got their commissions. Young officers have not got any keenness for their profession, it is not the form to have it ; the spirit and form is not to have keenness. The idea of young officers is to do as little as they possibly can". General Ian Hamilton puts his finger precisely upon the root of the matter. The standard of education on entering the military colleges is, on paper, as high as it need be for youths who intend to follow the profession of arms. From that stage forward the system is at fault. The professorial staff fails to teach up to the standard desirable to be attained on leaving the schools and further it fails—and most lamentably—to inspire the young officer with that keenness for his profession which ought to be the most striking trait in his character. The spirit and form ought to be to have keenness. The military education of a young officer, instead of ceasing on his leaving Sandhurst or Woolwich ought really to begin in earnest—not in the mess ante-room but on the parade-ground and at the butts.

To ensure the increased interest and the keenness which General Ian Hamilton so strongly advocates, further reforms are necessary than the mere re-organisation of the military colleges. In the first place it is necessary to widen the field whence young officers may be drawn. The offer of direct commissions to university students is theoretically sound, but very little success has so far attended the experiment. The youths have possessed the desired general standard of education. They are mentally and physically strong, but they have displayed even less keenness than the output of Sandhurst or Woolwich, and in other cases they have unfortunately lacked the private means which are absolutely indispensable. We have had youths sent out to this country from the universities, and we have had them return by the cheapest route available. "I have no money. I cannot live on my pay. So I have chucked and am going home". It was only the other day this explanation of a precipitate retreat was offered in the office of this journal. To widen the field it is not necessary to offer youths the use of slip-ways behind Sandhurst or Woolwich. What is wanted is to hold out two inducements and two only—a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and promotion by merit and by merit only. Money and brains very rarely go hand in hand, and thus the army loses many men of broad and sound intelligence for the simple reason that on the beggarly pittance they receive they are unable to make ends meet. The continuous struggle to solve their monetary problem diverts the thoughts of the young officer from his military duties. The canteen and company accounts ought never to be thrust upon him, for of all things the young officer is least an accountant. They too help to destroy any keenness he might have for soldiering pure and simple. And at last, in too many cases, in despair he decides on "a short life and a merry one". He indulges in extravagances he cannot afford and if he does not become a hopeless wreck, "fired out" for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman or some other of the thousand and one little delinquencies his superior officers can make a justification for asking for his papers, the only remaining interest in his military career is the slow but sure approach of the day in which he may take his pension. The blame for the lack of keenness is not so much attributable to the young officer, as to the Government which will not make it worth his while to do his utmost to achieve efficiency, and the system under which it is possible to place over his head a less competent man, who could have made no progress in any walk of life, but for intervention of influential wire-pullers.

The present rate of officers' pay was laid down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. As a "Staff Officer" remarked, some little time ago, discussing the subject, since then conditions have changed, and the purchasing power of our currency has depreciated to the extent, that a horse can no longer be bought for a few groats—nor does a silver penny command respect except possibly in a dime museum. Yet during all these years the emolument of Army Officers has been stationary. The authorities pay £211 7s. 11d. per annum for the services of a man of forty. "For this munificent sum, they expect to get an expert ! The ordinary business man wants to know how it is done—forgetting that while sentiment has no place in the city, it is still a powerful factor in the lives of the West-enders. The apologists for the Army pay employ the argument of the sweater. They point to the fact that numbers of gentlemen are willing to serve at the present rate, so why give more"? Numbers are willing to serve. There is no dearth of applications. But the war, and the evidence of experienced officers, given before the Committee, prove that the bulk of those admitted are not the men they wish for. The member of the family who has been put into the Army is the one who was formerly put into the Church. If the Committee on Military Education has power to make suggestions beyond those to which they seem to be limited, and wish to bring about reforms farther reaching than the mere re-organisation of the military colleges, if they are able to draw the inferences from the revelations which have startled them, they must point out that under the new conditions of service a radical change is required in the pay of officers, far more than it was in that of the men. The sons of officers of the Army and Navy,—men in whom military instincts, keenness, love of their profession is second nature are as plentiful as ever, and form the back-bone of the army—but of the Staff Corps not of the British line. Appreciation of their value has been proclaimed over and over again by general officers in the field. The services of officers which have been available have been eagerly secured. But as a body they are lost to the British battalions where they are most wanted. Yet the explanation and remedy both lie in the simple word—pay.

THE AIR-SHIP AND THE AEROPLANE. M. SANTOS-DUMONT possesses the sanguine temperament characteristic of Frenchmen, and in the past his casual utterances to the newspaper interviewer have revealed his assurance in his ability to "conquer the air". But recently he has appeared in a new light, as a writer for the magazines, and in the course of an article which appears above his signature in the "North American Review", he states his opinions as to the future of the air-ship in a way which shows that his hopes are even more ambitious than his previous newspaper utterances have made them appear. He has devoted himself heart and soul to the development of the air-ship, and to use his own words he has begun to write because he sees "that before the aerial idea becomes practical, it will be necessary to popularise it by means of the pen". M. Santos-Dumont evidently means by the "aerial idea" the adoption of the air-ship in commerce as a means of public conveyance, and in war. He sees a future evidently in which the air-ship will vie for popularity with the railway train and the steamer. The thing which takes the glamour off the present air-ship is the necessity for what is purely and simply a balloon as the elevating force. People have prophesied and anticipated the complete disappearance from the air-ship of the balloon, and the substitution of a mechanical propelling force both for purposes of elevation and direction. Up to the present all attempts to produce such a machine have been futile. What has been looked for has not been a mere development of the balloon, but an aeroplane, a machine that will fly and not merely float. Strange to say notwithstanding the ponderous proportions of Santos-Dumont's present air-ship, he claims that even at present he is much more of an aeroplanist than a balloonist. He admits that he relies on the displacement of air by hydrogen to lift the greater part of his air-ship's weight, but he holds that the last few pounds are actually raised by the motion of the propellor, and it is on this that the ascent and descent of the air-ship depend. Therefore, he argues, the whole machine may be said to fly and not merely float, But this is begging the question. When all is said and done his argument does not remove the ponderous balloon which, besides being a great inconvenience, is the weakest part of the whole contrivance and is liable to burst or get out of gear in some other way at any moment. No, whilst that monstrous balloon exists, M. Dumont can hardly claim to be described as aeroplanist. At the same time one is ready to grant that there is no one more competent to give an opinion on the possibilities of the air-ship and kindred contrivances than M. Santos-Dumont. He is convinced that there is a future for the "flying" machine as distinguished from the balloon.

The air-ship which is a blend of the two ideas of the balloon and the aeroplane, is not to be the final product of the inventor in the pursuit of a flying machine. The æroplane, pure and simple, M. Santos-Dumont believes, will eventually replace the air-ship for short and rapid journeys, but he is of opinion that the air-ship will remain in use for long distances and for commerce and war. He has visions of an air-ship as big as the steamer "Deutchland", which will carry a thousand passengers from New York to Havre in two days. This, he says, can be accomplished at the present time by a machine built on the plan of his "No. 6" air-ship with which he sailed over Paris. But though on the face of it this looks feasible, the time is not yet ripe, one would think, for its accomplishment. The balloonist who has the experience of a century and a half to assist him in the prosecution of his science still comes to grief, and though in the present age of inventions, when even the wonders of the steam engine are being put in the shade by the electric motor, and those of the submerged cable by the wireless telegraph, few people would care to scoff at such a statement as M. Dumont now gives utterance to, still credulity will not always extend to personal risk. To the lay observer of the evolutions of M. Santos-Dumont's air-ship there is too much silk and gas about it to give it an aspect of safety. He argues and with reason that nature herself demands "lightness" in the feathered race. The quills of the feathers of the bird are hollow, and so are its bones. But then he must remember that the bird has resources which the aeronaut has not. It's volition is not set at naught by the tricks of faulty machinery ; by the vagaries of a gas-filled envelope. It understands and can utilize the varying air-currents which exist in the atmosphere of the globe in a way that the aeronaut can never do. At present, at any rate, it may be safely assumed that an enterprise such as the building of a passenger air-ship would not be a success. However, it is something to be told by a practical expert that there is a possibility of the æroplane, which looks so very well in theory, becoming an accomplished fact. The recent efforts of the air-ship inventor, though all very well in their way, have certainly not been encouraging. M. Santos-Dumont's brief, though surprising, voyage round the Eiffel Tower represents the biggest achievement of an air-ship, and though it suggests interesting possibilities, it is not an accomplishment to cause the slightest flutter on the Stock Exchange. In the past the air-ship has been the object of awed surprise to exhibition crowds. Its interest has existed as much on account of its failures as its successes. If this represent the bounds of possibility, then the loss of life which has accompanied its invention and development is a pitiable memorial to human foolishness. Continued failures have almost led us to despair, but M. Dumont's sanguine anticipations revive a hope that after all the efforts of the past may not have been what they have seemed—a waste of labour and of life. If the æroplane of M. Dumont's visions do no more than make the passage of the Straits of Dover, the flying machine will have made restitution for all the disappointments of the past.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS. THERE was a fairly general rainfall throughout India during last week, but it was again very unevenly distributed. In some places it was not an unmixed blessing, Bengal and Assam, for instance, recording excessive downpours, which resulted in serious damage to the standing crops. Many districts on the other hand still complain of a scarcity of water, notwithstanding that a fair amount of rain has already been received. The reports from Madras are not in every way encouraging. The rainfall in some districts was good, though mostly only a moderate supply has been received. Several districts complain of an insufficiency of water for purposes of irrigation ; and in North Arcot the crops are withering. The harvests, which are now in hand, are yielding a fair outturn. Heavy rain is reported from Bengal, the East and North experiencing especially heavy showers. In Mymensingh the early rice and jute crops have suffered by reason of excessive downpours. On the other hand Behar, Chota Nagpur and other parts of the province will need a good deal more rain before agricultural operations can be proceeded with under satisfactory conditions. There have been no variations in the prices of food grains. In the Punjab the rainfall was fairly evenly distributed. Harvesting of spring crops is not yet completed, but at the same time sowing for the autumn harvest is in hand. The recent rain has also made it possible for ploughing to be undertaken in view of autumn crops. The standing crops are in a good condition in most places, and have benefited by the rain. Various districts report an insufficiency of fodder, but up to the present the cattle have not suffered. Food staples are fluctuating in price. The North-West Frontier Province has received a moderate rainfall and crops have improved in consequence. Throughout the province prospects are very much brighter. Agriculturalists are very busily engaged in Burma. The ground is being prepared for sowings of wet-weather paddy. In Mandalay the threshing and winnowing of dry-weather paddy is in progress, and the cultivation of the wet-weather crop has also been begun. The standing crops are in good condition, and there is little change in the prices of food grains. The Central Provinces had no rain last week with the exception of a few local showers, and the sowing of rice is being retarded in consequence. Many districts are suffering from an insufficiency both of water and fodder, and food grain prices exhibit a tendency to rise. Assam reports rainy weather throughout the week and the sowing of rice continues. Sugar planting is nearly completed, and the tea crop is being gathered. All over the province the prospect in respect of tea is a good one. Except for the Garo Hills, however, the outlook in regard to jute is a poor one. In Coorg agricultural operations have been retarded by lack of rain. Berar reports similar conditions, and an insufficient rainfall is notified from Hyderabad. There, however, some preparations are being made in anticipation of rain. An uneven rainfall was recorded in Central India, and the same remark applies to Baroda. In Cashmir prices are above normal, and in Nepal where a fairly heavy rainfall was received, conditions seem to be all that could be desired.

THE State Ball at Viceregal lodge, Simla, which was originally to have been held on 26th ult. in honour of the Coronation took place on Monday night.

A RESOLUTION embodying the scheme for increasing the pay of the Signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department will be issued this week.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, has received a wire from their head office, stating that the net profit for the past half year, ending 30th June, amounts to Yens 1,340,000.

REPORTS from Dera Ghazi Khan continue satisfactory, as the Indus this summer has risen very slowly, without any great floods, and the erosion of the right bank so far is not serious.

MR. RUSTOM PESTANJI Jehangir, Assistant Commissioner of Opium, took over charge of the office of the Bombay Abkari Department from Mr. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Customs.

DESPITE the rapid development of means of communication in recent years, it does not appear to have been possible to convey the news of the King's illness to Chitral in time to prevent the Mehtar and the British garrison celebrating a Coronation which did not take place.

IN connection with the proposed movement of the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie, an inquiry is being made showing in exact detail the number of persons who accompany the offices from Lahore. This will take into account every unit, including the families even the lowest subordinates, servants, etc.

STAGE-STRUCK.

(BY MRS. KENDAL.)

LIFE is full of surprises, even to the most mature and sceptic of us.

To a busy actress one rich source of surprise is the increasing number of stage-struck people who clamour for a hearing ; another the amazing unfitness and still more amazing self confidence of a large proportion of them.

It is my lot, writes Mrs. Kendal in the "Daily News", to interview many would-be actors and actresses—sometimes out of curiosity, sometimes out of compassion for their wearisome persistence, often with real hope that I may discover a new Talma or Rachel—, and to receive letters by the score about their "burning zeal" or "burning desire"—it is always a "burning" something—to go upon the stage.

On the whole it is easy to be kind, but hard sometimes to be serious.

After long years of experience, I am suspicious, for instance, of the following sort of letter :

"Dear Madam,

"Your kindness is proverbial, and I venture to trespass upon it. It is my ardent desire—a desire that nothing can daunt—to go upon the stage. I have played several times in our local theatricals, and each time, if I may say so, with great success. Will you hear me recite ? I should be eternally grateful to you, and I shall know your verdict to be a right one. I feel sure, however, of your encouragement, once you have heard me.

"Believe me, etc."

What the writer has actually in mind runs probably more like this :

"Dear Madam,

"You are proverbially difficult to please, but as all my friends keep telling me what a genius I am, and as I have implicit faith in my friends, you will be losing an immense opportunity if you do not hear me recite. If you, with your poor talents, have managed to attain a position, what can I not do ? Please appoint time and place, for your own sake, as quickly as possible.

"Believe me, etc.'

With this kind of epistle a photograph is often enclosed—the quicker to convince me, I wonder ? I have a collection of these photographs. Among the men's there are a number which look as if the originals would make exceedingly nice hairdressers and tailors ; and as to the women there must be many not long destined for this world, so strained, so heaven-ward-at-any-cost is their gaze.

When there is no photograph the letter may conclude with a description of the writer's personal charms—or what he considers to be his charms. Here are extracts from two letters I actually possess:

(1) "I am considered good-looking by many who ought to know, tall, splendid figure, perfect enunciation, could play young lover, would not object to good character role, though prefer leading part."

(2). "My friends tell me that my face is made for the stage. That, of course, is an exaggeration, but I venture to think you will be struck by my general appearance."

It was struck—dumb. In my household, people who come to recite in order to test their dramatic capabilities are familiarly known as "To-be-Heards." The average girl To-be-Heard, even if she has a roof to her mouth—not so common a blessing, apparently, as one would immagine—thinks nothing of a slight impediment in her speech, a stammer or lisp ; it does not strike her as a drawback when her voice proceeds from the one spot nature never intended it should proceed from ; she will be either short and stubby with leanings towards domestic drama, or tall and thin and ambitious to play ingenue parts. Her recitation, if not a lugubrious account of a shipwreck, is almost certain to be Queen Catherine's Appeal to Wolsey. A reasonably cheerful recitation I have long given up hoping for ; in fact nine out of ten To-be-Heards openly doubt one's ability to detect their talent ("their real talent, you know"!) unless they have full scope for startled looks, rapid breathing, and the usual cries and moans.

The most wildly stage-struck lady has her moment of cheerfulness, however ; but it comes later, when the recitation is finished, and when I am duly depressed. Once the ordeal of reciting is over, her self-confidence returns unabated, she smiles indulgently when I begin my apologetic fault-finding, lightly grants that she ought perhaps to learn voice-production, elocution, gesture, deportment, etc., assures me ingenuously that it is just luck whether people "arrive" or not, and leaves me wondering how far she is right and how far I am wrong ! After all, who can blame these self-confidents ? They have but to look round to find instances in every phase of life where greater temerity than theirs has been justified.

More than one girl whose recitation failed to impress me—fell flat, in fact—has confided to me that she nevertheless "burns inside." When I suggest, as I have several times suggested, that there may be a simpler explanation of "inside burning" than a call to an exceedingly hard profession, she is incredulous. On the same line of argument a man gravely informed me not long ago that he had an "under-current"—whether of pain or enthusiasm he did not say.

These are the people who confound a confused emotionalism with a vocation for art. Add some indiscriminately admiring relatives, and you have a typical stage-struck man or woman.

Mothers and fathers often write. They describe a beautiful girl or a handsome boy, "who displays such extraordinary powers of dramatic expression that they feel more than justified in venturing to address me." Both boy and girl are probably bright and intelligent, nothing more.

It is when mothers accompany their children that I really tremble. They—the mothers—wear such a look of expectancy, such a "your-opinion-a-foregone-conclusion" air ! I know at once that, short of rushing up to their child and, overcome with emotion murmuring between my sobs of delight, "At last ! at last ! what I have waited for, a genius" ! I must sink hopelessly, irretrievably in their estimation, not merely as an actress, but as a human being. They have rehearsed the scene so often to themselves, poor dears ! In some cases, I am sure, they have even written an imaginary notice ; 'Mrs. So-and-so's chief, perhaps only, title to celebrity lies in the fact that she was among the first to perceive and acclaim the extraordinary genius of the now world-renowned Miss Topsy Jones, etc., etc."

It must not be thought that I never meet with genuine talent among the many who honour me by seeking advice—or, more truthfully, the many who honour me by seeking confirmation of their own opinion. I suspect real aptitude in the girl who wrote imploring me to take her in "my" company failing which could I find her a place as chambermaid in any hotel !—such elasticity is the very breath of art, and I always regret I could not see her.

Not long ago a gentle little American lady came to me with a perplexed countenance. She had suddenly lost all her money, and which did I think would be the more lucrative, to "raise" chickens, or to go upon the stage ? She recited, and it was with delight I felt able to urge her to combine chicken-raising with a professional career. She was undoubtedly clever, and I often wonder which of her employments she found most profitable.

It is flattering, of course, to find one's profession so eagerly sought after, but the following conversation I had the other day with the aunt of a wilful niece has left me wondering.

Aunt : Do you think Sarah could go on the stage ?

M.: My dear, Sarah has never shown the slightest aptitude nor evinced the least desire. She has a strong German accent, and is so shortsighted as to be practically blind :

Aunt : But she must earn a living somehow ! She can't teach ; she knows nothing to teach. She hates music, so she can't even give music lessons. She can't be a companion, because the only sort of person who could put up with her as companion would never require a companion. So she must go on the stage !

To those indomitable spirits who still contemplate asking my advice I would say one word in conclusion, Do your relatives, particularly your aunts, really and truly think you a genius ? If so, you cannot be too careful or too diffident. If, however, in spite of your relatives' admiration and after long heart-searchings, you are yourself convinced of your dramatic powers, then try your luck, put your shoulder to the wheel and do not look back.

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TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CONDITION.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The seven o'clock bulletin announces that the advancement in the King's condition is maintained. His appetite is improving. The dressing of the wound is less painful. His Majesty is still easily fatigued by the least exertion.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The ten o'clock bulletin says that the King has passed another excellent night. He is making steady progress in all respects. The wound is much less troublesome and is beginning to heal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA JULY 2

The Calcutta Municipality has received the following telegram:—"Viceroy desires to thank the Corporation of Calcutta for their kind and sympathetic message regarding the King's illness".

PRAYERS AT KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JULY 2.

On Sunday evening all high caste Hindus collected in the local temple of Sitaram and offered Vedic prayers for the speedy recovery of his Imprial Majesty. Fruits and flowers were first offered, and sacred lights waved with Vedic mantras. Thereafter the priests prayed with Vedic hymns suited for the occasion, and prayers by the assemblage followed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

SEVENTY THOUSAND LEAVING.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Of the 202,000 troops in South Africa at the conclusion of hostilities 70,000 are due to be brought home. The regulars include First Northumberland Fusiliers for Mauritius, the Third and Tenth Hussars, the Sixth Dragoon Guards, the Twelfth Lancers for India, the Twentieth Hussars, the First Highland Light Infantry, and the Second Berkshire Light Infantry for Egypt, the Second West Kent for Hongkong, and the First Derbyshires for Ceylon.

Thirty-nine transports carrying 40,000 troops will presently be engaged. This is in addition to the 2,500 men conveyed weekly in passenger steamers. It is estimated that the whole of the 1901 Yeomanry, and 18,000 reservists will be embarked before the end of July.

The Indian reliefs will not be sent out until the Autumn.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 1.

M. Beau, French Minister at Peking, has been appointed Governor of Indo-China.

THE KING OF ITALY.

VISITS TO ST. PETERSBURG AND BERLIN.

The King of Italy visits St. Petersburg in July and Berlin in August.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

China refuses to pay the July instalment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing on the 1st April 1901. America supports China as regards this condition. England proposes to permit China to continue to pay in silver until 1910, but other Powers oppose the idea.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF YUNNAN.

A VALUABLE MINING CONCESSION.

ANGLO-FRENCH SYNDICATE'S OPERATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

An Anglo-French Syndicate has secured a mining concession in Yunnan. It is to last for sixty years and comprises eighty-five mines.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent arrived at Madras this morning from China by the s. s. Jelunga.

The vessel brought 700 men and and the following officers:—Major Leonard officiating Commandant, Captains Andain, Chalmer, Hobsor, Pratt, Renton, Tregear and Captain Brown in medical charge.

The regiment will stay in Madras for two days, and will then proceed to Raichore where it will stay or three months, after which it will march to Jalna.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IMPERIAL CONTINGENTS.

REVIEW BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A GREAT SPECTACLE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The review of 2,500 Colonials, commanded by the Duke of Connaught, took place this morning at the Horse Guards Parade, twenty-six colonies and dependencies were represented.

The Queen and a distinguished gathering of Royalties, Indian princes, Colonials and foreigners, including Prince Komatsu were present. The Prince of Wales took the Salute and inspected the troops. Then the Prince presented the medals and decorations. He dismounted and shook hands with each recipient whose record was read aloud. The Queen bowed to each from her carriage.

This was the Queen's first public appearance since the crisis in the King's illness. The Hongkong, Borneo, Ceylon, Singapore, Straites and the Weihaiwei Contingents were present. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the crowd on the Parade-ground and along the route.

THERE is no hay in the country parts of France, on account of the bad growing conditions of the spring and early summer, and worse still (from the foreigner's point of view, at all events), there will be no champagne this year. The vines in the great champagne district around Reims have been almost all destroyed. In some places they were washed down from the hillsides, and were floating in the village streets as a consequence of the hail and rain storms of May and these days of June.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DUTCH GERMAN CABLE CONVENTION.

RATIFIED BY HOLLAND.

SUBSIDIZED DUTCH STEAMERS FOR THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The First Dutch Chamber have adopted a Bill ratifying the Dutch German Convention relating to the cables connected with the Dutch East Indies.

They have also adopted a bill subsidizing a steamship service between Java, China, and Japan.

SULTAN AND KHEDIVE.

ABBAS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Khedive has dined with the Sultan, afterward having a private audience.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING SCHEMES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Government of Madras has consented to the employment of Mr. Molesworth, Electrical Engineer, engaged in superintending the erection of an electrical installation at the cordite factory on the Nilgiris, to report on the feasibility and approximate cost of a scheme for lighting Ootacamund, Wellington and Coonoor by electricity generated by water power below Coonoor.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

RAILWAY DAMAGED.

POONA, JULY 2.

Heavy rain has fallen at Badami, Bhagulkot, Kutgiri and Alar stations near Bijapur in the Southern Marratha country. At Badami on Monday last, a portion of the S. M. R. line and road was entirely washed away. The damage has been since repaired and trains are now running freely.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY FOR SIMLA WANTED.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

At the last meeting of the Simla Municipal Committee, it was resolved to invite applications for a municipal secretary to succeed Major Carson, who is retiring. The post is worth about Rs. 500 monthly.

STEAMER RAN ASHORE,

The steamer Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain Craven, while proceeding out to sea to-day, ran ashore at Hooghly Point. She has been floated, and is returning to Calcutta for repairs.

H. T. NURANI LEFT HONGKONG.

The Transport Nurani with the 30th Baluchis left Honkong last Saturday for Karachi, calling at Bombay.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The advent of the rains has been accompanied by a slight plague recrudescence in the Punjab, where 1,026 deaths occurred last week against 712 in the previous seven days. The returns for the rest of India show only insignificant changes.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

THE RECENT RESCUE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

MADRAS, JULY 2.

Recently it was reported that a man had been rescued in the Indian ocean in a comatose condition from a derelect canoe, his twelve companions having died of starvation; the man was handed over to the police who suspected him of being a escaped convict from the Andamans. To-day a remand was obtained from the Presidency Magistrate for the purpose of taking him to Port Blair for purposes of identification. The man himself adheres to the story that he was picked up from a derelect canoe blown to sea from the Nicobars.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

A MEETING TO ARRANGE PROGRAMME.

POONA, JULY 2.

A meeting for arranging a programme and fixing the dates for the Poona Horse Show was held this evening on the Poona polo ground. There was good attendance. Col. Sheringham presided.

It was proposed to hold the show this year on the 25th and 26th September, the proposition was carried.

It was then decided to have the undermentioned classes, namely: Class 1, tandem; class 2, infantry chargers, 13-3 to 14-2; class 3, Arab and C.B. chargers; class 4, light weight Arab and C. B. polo ponies; class 5, heavy weight; class 6, English and Colonial chargers; class 7, jumping competition for ponies; class 8, all polo ponies regularly played up to date; class 9, pairs of horses in harness; class 10, ladies' horses; class 11, ponies 14-2 and under in single harness; class 12, children's ponies constantly ridden; class 13, hacks 14-2 and under; class 14, hacks over 14-2; class 15, hunters, 14-2 and under; class 16, teams driving competitions; class 17, light weight hunters; class 18, heavy weight hunters; class 19, horses in single harness; class 20, jumping competition for horses; class 21, ladies ponies 14-2 and under; class 22, the best hunter in the show.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE date of assembly of the Northern Force at Umballa for the camp of exercise preceding the Delhi Durbar will be about December 1st.

Certain articles of signalling equipment are to be supplied to the North Waziristan Militia, a Corps, now in a very efficient state.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JULY 2.—Knight, Vety. Capt. M.D., A.V.D., on leave from Secunderabad.

Stevenson, Lieut. Punj, The Welsh Regt. on leave from Deolali.

DEPARTURES JULY 2.—Monteith, Lt.-Col. Bombay 2nd Lancers, on leave to Poona.

Hay, Lieut. Bo. 1st Lancers, on leave to Poona.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Haji Usuf Haja Ismail, and Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, also attended the meeting.

TULSI WATER.

The Committee considered a report from the Executive Health Officer, who forwarded a report by Dr. C. H. Cayley on the detailed bacteriological and chemical examination of Tulsi Water. The Executive Health Officer in his letter stated:—"I have the honour to forward herewith an exhaustive report by Dr. Cayley on the bacteriological and chemical examination of the water-supply of Tulsi Lake. The resolution of the Standing Committee asked for an examination of the water at different points, including the lake itself, and at points during transit and on delivery. As it was a very large undertaking and one which necessarily involved much time and labour, I suggested that as Dr. Cayley could only devote a certain portion of his time to water analysis I should use a certain amount of discretion as to where the water should be drawn from for examination, and the examination spread over three months. We decided on certain points which appeared to us to be the most important, but during the progress of the examination the scraper was used which altered the condition of the water. The scraping, however, gave us an opportunity of seeing the results of the cleansing of the pipe, a full statement of which is given in Dr. Cayley's report. Dr. Cayley constantly consulted me during the examination, and I fully concur with his opinion. In the joint report on Tulsi water I have already pointed out that the water in the lake is purer than in the reservoir, and contamination of the water, as delivered at Malabar Hill, is chiefly due to impurities derived, during transit by decomposition and chemical action and increased in the receiving well, and have suggested the protecting of the main from the sun and the aeration of the water in the receiving well in addition to cleansing of the mains and ventilating of the reservoir, and extra filtration".

Dr. Cayley in course of his exhaustive report said:—"The causes of the deterioration in the quality of the water seem to be—(1) Excess of organic matter in suspension and solution in the water of the lake. (2.) Arrest of this suspended organic matter in the main owing to the corrosion in the interior of the pipes. (3.) Decomposition of this organic matter set up and favoured by the relatively high temperature of the water in the main, produced by the exposure of the main to the sun's rays. This decomposition sets free sulphur in some form, which, combines with the exposed iron in the main to form sulphide of iron. This sulphide of iron gives the water the yellow colour and offensive smell, while the products of decomposition give rise to the free ammonia which is found in this water. The effects of passing the scraper through the main were to remove the sulphide of iron that had formed in the interior of the main and to remove the organic matter collected in the corroded inner lining of the pipes. As a result the water was for a time rendered free from smell and from any trace of the yellow colour. The organic matter also was reduced in amount as shown by the abence of free ammonia and a diminution in the amount of Albuminoid Ammonia. It is impossible to prevent the organic matters entering the main from the lake, but their decomposition might be retarded or arrested by lowering the temperature of the water in the main by covering the main with earth, and the sulphide of iron that forms in the pipes might be removed by the regular use of the scraper. By these means the seriously contaminated state of the water that exists at present might be prevented from recurring".

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the report made by Dr. Cayley was the best he (the speaker) had ever seen. The report was very clear, the suggestions were excellent and Dr. Cayley appeared to have taken great pains over it. It was with a view of eliciting the opinion of the able divisional Health Officers, Dr. Cayley, and the Executive Health Officers on the matter, that he (Sir Bhalchandra) had at a previous meeting of the Committee moved for the analysis of Tulsi water. He now moved that the reports be recorded, without discussion, as a similar question was shortly comming before the Corporation, when these reports would be discussed along with it.

Mr. Haji Usuf seconded the proposition which was adopted.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

When the statements showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes were considered, Dr. N. N. Katrak pointed out that the Vehar water was nearly twenty feet below the top level and considering the monsoon they were likely to have this year, it was not possible that it would fill as usual. Under this circumstance he suggested that after the Pawai Lake was full with monsoon water, the water from it might be utilised to allow the Vehar Lake to be filled up to its usual height with monsoon water.

The Commissioner said that he had already reduced the water supply from Tulsi by a million gallons per day.

The statements were then recorded.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter requesting an expression of the Committee's opinion on the questions, whether it was desirable to move the Legislature to pass an Act in regard to Municipal securities on the lines of the Indian Securities Act of 1886. The Commissioner in course of his letter said:—

"It will be seen that in the case of lost Municipal Debentures the Bank of Bombay is authorized to pay interest on the Debentures some time after the date of the last notification of the loss, on the party executing an Indemnity Bond in conjunction with two approved sureties, and the Municipality repays the principal amount of the lost debentures six years after the date fixed for the repayment of the loan on the party executing a fresh Indemnity Bond".

"The procedure adopted in regard to Government Securities, is covered by legislation, Act XIII of 1886. In regard to the methods adopted by the Port Trust, the Municipal Solicitors who have been consulted in the matter of amending our present procedure observe that they do not know on what authority the Port Trust proceed, but apparently they take on themselves a very substantial risk as against which they have only to rely on the bona fides and solvency of those whom they accommodate and their Securities.

"The Solicitors proceed to state that it is no doubt of importance that Municipal Securities should not become unpopular as investments, and that it would be worth while for the Municipality to ask for special legislation in respect of their securities similar to that which Government have found to be necessary in regard to Government Securities. The Solicitors further state that "as matters now stand the right of a public body like the Corporation to issue duplicate securities at all in place of securities alleged to have been lost, may be open to doubt, and in the absence of legislation such as has been found necessary in regard to Government Securities, we certainly do not see our way to recommend any relaxation of the present practice unless under the advice of Counsel. Before having recourse to the opinion of Counsel, I have the honour to request that an expression of opinion of the Standing Committee may be obtained as to whether they think it desirable there should be legislation in regard to Municipal Securities on lines similar to those in the Indian Securities Act of 1886. I am of opinion that such legislation would be beneficial".

The matter was allowed to be postponed for discussion till the next meeting.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE 26TH JUNE IN CHITRAL.

CELEBRATING THE CORONATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Drosh on June 27th says:—

"The Mehtar of Chitral celebrated Coronation Day by a great gathering of his people and the firing of 101 guns, the Chitralis also firing off their matchlocks. The Political Munshi Aziz-ud-din explained the occasion in an excellent speech to the assembled people who included the whole of the garrison. Pony races and shooting at a mark when at full gallop succeeded. The Mehtar and his headmen and the Mullahs then retired to pray for the welfare of the King-Emperor. The poor were fed and certain prisoners released as a memento of the occasion. In the afternoon polo and sports were held, and in the evening both at Drosh and Chitral, the Government native subordinates held a large reception at their Victoria Institute which was brilliantly illuminated. All the British officers were present and many happy speeches expressive of loyalty were made."

THE committee on the tenant system in canteens of British Regiments in India, having completed its works in Simla, breaks up a few days hence.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANG-SI REBELLION.

REBELS ATTACKED AND CAPTURED.

PRISONERS TORTURED.

NEWS of the rebellion in Southern China has been very sparse of late, but it has just transpired, says the "Hongkong Telegraph" of June 16th that General Pun recently communicated with Viceroy Tow saying that there were some hundreds of rebels in the country and hills surrounding the City of Kwai-lin, the capital of the Kwang-si province. Troops were sent a fortnight ago, under various commands, to General Pun's assistance and the rebels' head quarters in the mountains was attacked, and completely destroyed by fire. Other camps fared likewise. Twelve rebels including a chief, or 'Marshal,' were captured, together with rebel seal, 19 large flags, and over a hundred knives and rifles, besides a few thousand catties of gunpowder. The report does not give precise numbers, but says that a few hundred rebels were killed. The losses on the side of the Imperial troops were 6 killed and 30 wounded. After a trial, all the prisoners were beheaded, but not before torture had extracted from them all the information required regarding the whereabouts and numbers of rebels and so on. News priviously published is now verified by official reports received at Canton. After the rebels, surrounding Kwai-lin, had been routed they made for the highlands between Nanning and Lung Chan plundering and slaying en route. Marshal Li Yuk was one of the rebels captured and killed.

THE REBELLION IN S. W. CHIHLI.

The "Universal Gazette" contains the following from its Kiaifeng correspondent, with reference to the early portion of the rebellion in southern Chihli:—On the 8th of May last, Governor Hsi Liang of this city received the following telegram from the Provincial Treasurer of Chihli:—"The district cities of Kuangtsung and Weihsien have been captured by the rebels." After the receipt of this telegram, a petition was also received from the Chihusien of Lingchanghsien by the Governor, reporting that the people of his district, which borders the Chihli south western frontier, were in sympathy with the rebels and begging that troops be sent to him to overawe the malcontents. The Governor, therefore, at once ordered off two battalions to Lingchangsien. H.E. also ordered the Major-General in command of the Hopei circuit to station extra troops at Changte, Anyang, Neihuang and Linhsien—also on the Honan-Chihli frontier—in response to petitions from the local officials of those cities who unanimously declared that the successes of the Chihli rebels had encouraged their people to become restless also.

THE DISTURBANCES IN HONAN.

The "Universal Gazette's" Honan correspondent sends a despatch of which the following is a translation:—

The other day, the third party of Germans visiting this province happening to be in a village belonging to Fanshuihsien, went to look at some theatricals which were being held in the village temple, in honour of the village god. Naturally the curiosity of the villagers, male, and female, centred upon the rarely seen strangers instead of upon the actors on the stage, and a crush ensued which was so great that the Germans were encircled at close quarters on all sides. The unsavoriness of the unwashed mob was apparently unbearable, and one of the strangers took out a small bottle, very likely of Florida water, or eau de Cologne, which he sprinkled about him, not knowing, as was natural, that such a harmless act would be distorted by the ignorant villagers into a charge of an attempt "to scatter poison" amongst them, whilst others cried out that the strangers were using some "charmed" water to "entice the female villagers to come to them." A disturbance arose and the Germans had to retreat; but the villagers succeeded in seizing the baggage of the strangers. Complaint was promptly made at the yamen of the district magistrate of Fanshuihsien, and a claim of Tls. 3,000 further, made for the loss of the baggage seized by the villagers. The Magistrate summoned the village elders before him, and after censuring them told them that if they wished to preserve themselves and their fellow villagers from harm they must hand over Tls. 3,000 to remunerate the Germans for their losses. The elders stoutly asserted their inability to raise even Tls. 300, much less, Tls. 3,000 and the magistrate ultimately had to decree that the whole hsien, or district, should help to raise the money. This produced a great uproar culminating almost in a riot amongst all the inhabitants inside, as well as outside the city of Fanshuihsien, and the news being reported to the Governor at K'aifeng, he immediately sent a deputy to investigate the matter, the result of which is being now anxiously awaited for.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN BORNEO.

"SITTING TIGHT FOR A SMASH-UP."

A gentleman belonging to the International Fibre Syndicate, who has recently been travelling in Borneo, relates a few interesting incidents that relieved the ordinary tedious routine of travel, and which occurred during a recent trip on the famous Jesselton Railway. He writes to a contemporary as follows:—

"I started on a fourteen mile journey to Beaufort, my ticket costing me two dollars. All went well till we got about half-way, when the Engineer in charge told me to sit tight because there was going to be a smash-up. He saw there was an embankment ahead and we were going for it. He furthermore requested me not to budge on any account, but to wait exactly where I was until he got over the side of the engine to see what had happened. Being an engineer myself, it was only natural I should be curious enough to follow him, and found to my astonishment, that we had been charging into an embankment but had pulled up in time to avert hopeless disaster. Things were put right after some delay, and we moved off again, so I ventured to enquire whether the railway would really take us to Beaufort. Then, to my horror, I was told that Beaufort was on the other side of the river, so, needless to say, we didn't get that far, and I had to get back as best I could a sadder and a wiser man. I may state that the 14 miles we travelled took 3 hours. On another part of the railway, which was supposed to go to Linsoc, I learnt from the railway Surveyor that the gradient was 1 in 30, so that now I should like the Borneo Railway Company to kindly explain how they expect their 7 horse-power engines to travel up a 30 horse-power gradient."

A POST OFFICE FRAUD.

AN interesting case of fraud in the Post Office has just been concluded in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Allahabad. The accused person was Jwala Prashad, a Kysth, "unpaid dilivery" clerk, and sorting clerk in the Allahabad Post Office. He was defended by Babu Durga Charan, pleader, and Pandit Suraj Nath, Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution. Jwala Pershad was suspected of stealing bearing letters, so by way of testing his honesty sixteen fictitious letters were posted at the Post Office by Mr. Barker, Post-Master. The bearing letters are ordinarily shut up for the night in a mail bag. When the bag was opened in the morning, instead of the sixteen fictitious letters only four were found in the bundle of bearing letters. The Assistant Post-Master took these to the Post-Master and showed him that twelve of the test letters were missing. The Post Master decided to search all the postmen at 2-30 when they were going away from the Post Office for the delivery of bearing letters. Ten of the bearing letters were found with five out of the eight postmen. One was subsequently found in Jwala Pershad's sorting case, and one he himself gave up from his pocket. On these facts he was prosecuted under section 52 of the Post Office Act. As Jwala Pershad occupied the post of unpaid delivery clerk and was also employed as sorter, it is supposed by the Post Office authorities that while sorting letters he stole or misappropriated these letters in order that he might be able to deliver them through the postmen without passing them through the books, and thus realise the postage for himself and those in league with him.

In the course of his judgment the learned Sessions Judge said. Looking at the facts of the whole case it is impossible to say how accused got the twelve test letters. He must either have kept them back when he was acting as a sorter, or else he may have received some or all of them from any of the other sorters or stampers with whom he was in league, but the fact is clear that the 12 letters were not forthcoming on the night of the 11th April after they had been posted and that next day ten of them were found with the postmen to whom the accused had made them over for delivery and one was found in his own sorting case and the twelfth he gave up from his own pocket. As the letters were found with the accused so soon after they had been posted he must be presumed in law to be either the original thief or misappropriator or secretor of the letters and he has entirely failed to account for his possession of them, I consider that a satisfactory case has been made out against the accused Jwala Pershad, Kayestb, of an offence under section 52 of the Post Office Act with reference to the three letters, (exhibits Nos. 8, 10 and 12). The Court accordingly finds him guilty under that section and sentences him to rigorous imprisonment for two years with solitary confinement for three months.

THE mounting of the Boadicea group on Westminster Bridge was completed, and it looks very imposing. The horses attached to the chariot are very fine. The design really represents classic Roman times, and not the times of the Iceni, when the Queen was defeated by the Roman legions some 1,800 years ago, and, according to the legend, afterwards took poison.

PROPHETS AND PROCCEIES.

A KANGRA Valley correspondent writes to the "Pioneer",—Talking about almanac-making, the most remarkable success on record in this way was the celebrated "Murphy." In the middle of the last century Murphy published an almanac, in which, with that modesty so characteristic of his nationality, he professed to foretell the weather for every day in the year. In a sudden fit of inspiration he put down "snow" for the first of June. And, sure enough, on that day snow fell all over the middle and north of England, now some people who had paid the usual twopence for Murphy's Almanac noticed this, told their friends, who drew public attention to it, and Murphy's fortune was made. He gave himself a Latin title, let his beard grow long, and totally abjured the use of water. The general "Punch" took notice of it, and published in his next issue a parody on Moore's melody "Lesbia hath a beaming eye, but nobody knows for whom it beameth," in the following words:—

Murphy has a weather eye,
He can tell whate'er he pleases,
When it's wet and when it's dry,
When it snows and when it freezes.

The celebrated old Moore, another successful almanac-maker, never lost an opportunity of improving his knowledge. He was once crossing the Wiltshire plains, when he met a shepherd who told him that rain would come inside of three hours. Moore did not believe this, but a heavy shower came in the prescribed time. So he went back and offered the shepherd a sovereign to tell the secret of his weather prophecy. The shepherd, pocketing the money and pointing to his flock, said "Do you see that old ram yonder? Well, when he turns his tail to the wind you may be sure its going to rain in a few hours." Moore went away no wiser, but a poorer man by a sovereign. And I venture to say that there are many of our Gaddi shepherds about here who could teach similar lessons to the Olympian soothsayers in Simla. These soothsayers now tell us that something has taken place in the "southern tropical regions" (a large order,) which is very likely. But our recent heavy fall of snow came from the north temperate regions, which proves the truth of the system of going by opposites. Then, they tell us, that "for some unaccountable reason" and "owing to the eccentric behaviour of the weather," the "head of high pressure has shifted a thousand miles to the east"! Well, as the kind-hearted old woman said to the missionary, "this all seems very sad and terrible, but let us hope it isn't true." And even if it is true, it cannot be very edifying or helping to the zemindars of the Punjab to be told all about it, and to hear the oracular words, "the season will probably be in more or less defect," a very safe prophecy any time during the last ten thousand years. Coming to the other parts of the forecast, any average student of the theory of probability with ordinary statistics to work from would have ventured on a "probable famine in Guzerat." Guzerat is a safe horse to back, for a place at least, in the the Great Famine Stakes; and any decent Indian school physical geography can tell the reason why. The only tangible thing in the whole forecast has been already proved to be totally wrong: "The country on both sides of the Indus will suffer severely from short rain-fall," and we hear to-day and yesterday that the rainfall now in the Dera Ismail Khan district is heavier than it has been for many years back at this time.

Proh superi! Quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent "! To which apropos exclamation of Ovid I may add a remark of the philosphic Bayle; "When a man undertakes to prophesy he is provided against everything by a face of brass and an inexhaustible magazine of equivocation."

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

A LONDON correspondent writes on Tuesday, the 10th June;—His Majesty received Admiral Charles C. C. Drury at Buckingham Palace on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. Admiral Drury will leave England on the 3rd July via Marseilles, to relieve Admiral Bosanquet. The new Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station is a Canadian by birth. He was born at Rothsay, New Brunswick—the second son of Mr. Le Baron Drury. He entered the Royal Navy in December, 1859, was promoted Captain in 1885, and attained his present rank just three years ago. He is no stranger to the Station, having served on it in various capacities, including that of Commander of H. M. S. "Euryalus" when she was the flagship of Admiral W.G. Jones, C.B. For some time he has filled the important post of Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee. Captain A. H. Christian, who has been appointed Flag Captain to Admiral Drury, is an experienced officer of 26 years' service. He accompanied the Naval Brigade landed from the West African Squadron in the expedition against King Koko, Brass River, February, 1895, and he officiated as Staff Officer of the Naval Brigade, landed from the East Indies Squadron the following August in Persian Gulf territory. The third class cruiser Pomone is to be recommissioned for another turn of service with the East Indies Squadron. The new crew will leave England in July.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMER ASHORE.

SHANGHAI papers to hand report that during the stormy weather of the night of the 4th June the Messageries Maritimes steamer Annam carrying the French mail of the 3rd May, and which left Hongkong on the 2nd inst., went ashore on a rock near Gutzlaff, off Woosung. Her forehold quickly filled with water, wrecking gear was speedily despatched from Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co.'s dock. A tender was sent to take off the mails and passengers, and shortly afterwards the vessel was refloated and anchored at Gutzlaff. On the 7th June it was discoverd that the bow part of the ship, was thirty feet immersed in the water, which filled the fore compartments. The vessel has since been beached, it being found that a lot of work will have to be done to her before she is in a fit state to be dry-docked up the river.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon, Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MADHAVJEE SHRIRAM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HIRJI JIWAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the insolvents applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. His Lordship granted the rule, making it returnable that day fortnight. The insolvent was ordered to file an affidavit of the names of all his creditors, and to serve them with notice.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mazundar, on behalf of the second insolvent applied for a month's extension of the interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents received their discharges: Amidas Nursey Kapole, Hiralal Keshavdas Mody, Koreshwur Bapujee Gidh Parshotum Haridas Tuacker, Damoder Haridas Sha, Lawrence Norman Lynsdale, Dominic David Vaz, Constance Gonsalves; Anant Sitaram Havaldar, Lukhmidas Jairam Thacker and another, Osman Hajee Abu, Jiwa Lakhman Koombhar and another.

FINAL DISCHARGES.

Jehangir Byramjee Madarswalla and Fazalbhoy Cassambhoy Khoja were granted final discharges as tradesmen.

IT is sometimes said that no European in India is so well looked after as Mr. Thomas Atkins, and there is a good deal of truth in the statement, but it is of no use for the authorities to make provision for his health and comfort as long as the British soldier is himself careless and neglects to utilise the means of health provided for him. With the desire to preserve the soldier's food from contamination Government has at great expense provided sanitary cook-houses, fitted among other things, with wire-netting swing doors. Even the most careless soldier might be expected to see the advantage of keeping out of the cook-house the swarms of flies which usually infest such places. But no! The door prevents the free ingress and egress of the soldier as well as of the flies, and hence we read in a recent Punjab Command Order that the practice of wedging these swing doors open with wood or stones is almost universal. Commanding Officers of British regiments are instructed to take stringent measures to put a stop to the practice, while Inspecting Officers are directed to call the attention of the General Officer Commanding the District to any neglect of this order and so the whole machinery of the Army, from the Lieutenant-General Commanding down to the last-joined subaltern has to be moved to carry out a simple rule which the slightest use of his intelligence ought to teach the private soldier is necessary alike on the ground of health and decency.

ART MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

A NEW COMEDY.

MR. BEN GREET'S PERFORMANCES.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

THE well-known room at the Egyptian Hall wears its well-known Dudley Gallery face for the summer. Meeting this once more (we might have met it for the thirty-eighth time, the catalogue tells us) we at once forget the face of the new English Art Club and of some other shows. The present aspect of these walls is, it must be owned, dull. As with mediocre poetry so with painting and drawing of the same class, one absence is always to be marked—the absence of light. The picture of any degree of genius, like the poem, presents, or suggests, or implies—even if it excludes—light; and even the early schools of mere colour, before Claude had "set the sun in heaven," though they did not study light, did not deny it. It is left for poor modern work, even when it is very high in tone—one might say especially when it is very high in tone—to put dulness in the place of light. This is the more lamentable because this work is occupied upon beautiful things of nature, things so beautiful as to imply some true love of beauty in the painters: the exquisite English country in spring, for instance, the rising of the mountains from the Italian lakes, sunsets, gardens and so forth. Thus much sense of beauty there evidently is broadcast: most beautiful things are painted, but the paintings—in the present case the drawings—are not beautiful. Another thing that marks the lack of light in inferior modern work, and of the life that is united with it, is the certain fact that modern art at its best has done great things for light in painting; for the broadcast light of day, the light of the open sun, the light of the cloud, the light of the blue sky, the shafts of light through windows under roofs, and the light of lamps and of the moon. There never was a more splendid light enkindled, as any sincere eyes may see in the work of Mr. La Thangue this year, or in that of Mr. Clausen lately, when he painted a barn with the sun on the other side of the roofs and walls he showed us—a splendid exclusion! Thus, the worse painting, and especially the worse landscape painting, of our day is at every disadvantage, and much of it is in the Dudley Gallery. Let us mark a few of several exceptions. Miss Edith Vicary has an original and pleasant drawing—"Summer Haze"—a garden full of white mist and of white lilies; Mr. P. Severin Kroyer has, in the best of his two drawings—"Mother and Child"—some real delicacy, and not merely faintness, of tone and colour; Mr. Haite sketches with a kind of enterprise and freedom that can almost be called spirit; Mr. F. G. Coleridge has three pretty, if not very characteristic, drawings of Como and the Lago Maggiore; Mr. Lexden Pocock's "Silver and Gold" is an ambitious study of colour and illumination, and not at all a failure? Miss Barnard has freshness in her "Verwood Bridge, Hants"; Miss Mima Nixon has given no little vitality to "Her First Portrait," a study of a little black puppy with an agreeable background. Other things there are that do not deserve contempt but are not interesting, among them the President's views on the Riviera. Lack of taste spoils the value of the careful and skilful work of Mr. Fred Spencer in "Yellow Marguerites." The petals are really bright, but the blue of the vase and the red of the curtain are distressing. Here, again, is the lack of a sense of beauty on the paper, beauty between the four corners of the frame. On the other hand, Mr. G. A. Fothergill, in "The Coltsfoot," shows a better pictorial sense. In spite of so many defects and so little art, an exhibition such as this does not offend by the imitation or pretence of those qualities that must everywhere be rare—that are, in fact, rare at the two Salons as they are rare in this modest and dowdy Dudley.

It is very difficult to do justice to "Le Vertige," produced for the first time in England at the Coronet Theatre on Wednesday. The story is told at great length, though it amounts to very little. A beautiful young wife, Andree, has grown tired of her husband, who has all the virtues but few of the graces. So she falls in love with a young novelist who is very much a Don Juan and a squire of dames. He gets tried of her, and flirts outrageously with a countess of doubtful reputation. That is the polite way of putting it. A duel between the writer and an old friend of Andree's husband follows; the old friend is wounded, and over his broken arm husband, and wife are reconciled. Thus baldly told, the tale is feeble enough, and the author has only scant idea of writing for the stage. Every scene is of abnormal length, and the action never seems to have advanced a peg. Yet there is fine and true writing in the piece; a real sense of character, and a knowledge of men and women the crudity of the story would hardly suggest. The actors seemed imbued with the slowness of the action, and dragged every sentence and word quite unnecessarily. This was a great pity, for it made the audience impatient and the curtain did not fall till a late hour. Mme. Hading, though looking as lovely as ever, scarcely showed the same exqisite sense of comedy as usual. Her pathetic scenes, too, were less poignant, though that was the fault of the author. M. Pouctal took after his principal, and played too slowly, though he played well. M. Marquet was excellent as the novelist. He looks handsome; he acts with consummate tact and distinction. He would go far to make the dullest play tolerable. M. Mondos is a comedian of note worthy ability; in any hands but his the part he played would probably have seemed ridiculous and unconvincing. Mme. Roybet was effective as the countess; Mlle, Remy a delightful Edith. In short, the fine company at the Coronet did everything possible to make "Le Vertige" a success. It was the author's fault, not theirs, that they partially failed. There is so much of value in the comedy, though, that we believe he will succeed next time.

No man in London deserves our sympathy and support so much as Mr. Ben Greet. He has devised a series of pretty and charming performances to be given in the open air. And "the rain it raineth every day." On Saturday the state of the weather was particularly unfortunate, for we were to have heard "Hansel and Gretel" sung under the trees, and to have watched the children dance, play, and quarrel on the green sward. This programme could not, of course, be carried out, and a conservatory, though adequate refuge, was a poor substitute for the green grass and murmuring leaves. The wonder was, however, that the performance took place at all. Mr. Greets's tact and genial wit alone made it possible. We were quite content with our theatre and make-believe scenery at the close of his humorous and persuasive speech. Not to have been satisfied, indeed, would have proved us persons of unusually surly temper. The best that could be done for us had been done; and it was, after all, a very excellent best. Not the weather alone had proved an enemy—the printing press had broken down, and no programmes were obtainable. The performance was so delightful that we amended this fault for ourselves by making inquiries and thus got the names of the two chief artists. These little ladies, trained by Mr. Stedman, sang with great skill and real intelligence. Miss Katie May—as pretty as she is clever—was nervous, but she has the makings of a fine artist. She would probably be wise to give her beautiful voice a rest for a year or two. It has just reached the critical stage when if she overworks it, she may ruin what gives promise of a prosperous career. Miss Augusta Pegs sang and acted with marked ability. But we would give her the same advice as we have given Miss May. Doubtless, however, Mr. Stedman, who has taught them so cleverly, watches over them with the greatest care. They certainly do him immense credit. We have heard very famous singers in these parts, but never heard the hymn at the close of the second act so touchingly rendered. We wish we could control the weather, then Mr. Greet would reap a truly rich reward. But if June chooses to be wet we hope a great many people will choose equally peremptorily, that his conservatory shall be always full.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster had its musical inauguration this week when, in the presence of Cardinal Vaughan and a congregation of some 5,000 people, a concert of sacred and instrumental music was given, with a large orchestra and chorus, under Messrs. A. Barclay and R. R. Terry, partly as a trial of the acoustic properties of this noble building. The test, of course, afforded little idea of what a service will be like when the Cathedral is really finished. But the conditions, even before it is decorated, though after the building is consecrated and used for Divine Service, will assuredly be very different from those observed. The singers will then certainly not be arranged on a sort of elevated orchestra, with at the back a large open space, which, indeed, must before long be filled in by a reredos, to act from an acoustic point of view as a sort of soundboard. Even now, however, the acoustics of the building leave little to be desired. In forte passages there was, it is true, a certain amount of echo, which we may reasonably expect will disappear when the Cathedral is duly furnished. At present, apart from the beautiful columns, the interior is bare brick, some of the galleries are incomplete, and the choir, or altar, is not enclosed: while the organ, which, it is said, will eventually be a wonderfully fine instrument, is unfinished and without its case. Still, the noble proportions of the building could be admired, and even the untrained eye could perceive that when it finally leaves the hands of the workmen and artists the Cathedral will be one of the finest in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The music was chosen chiefly for the acoustic test, although a note in the programme pointed out that such works as Palestrina's Motet, "Surge illuminare," for double choir: the five-part "Salvator Mundi", by Dr. Blow (which remained till last month in manuscript in the library of Christ Church, Oxford); and the five-part Mass by William Byrd—Tallis' partner as first organist at the Chapel Royal in 1569, but who is now being claimed as a genuine Roman Catholic—are specimens of the style of music to be adopted when the Cathedral is opened. Wagner's "Love Feast of the Apostles", which began the concert, proved less imposing than some other items of the programme, although the fault was with the music rather than with the performance of it. It dates, indeed, from Wagner's salad days, shortly after the composition of the "Flying Dutchman", and long before his true genius began to manifest itself. Although tried at the Birmingham Festival of 1876, and a year or two ago at Queen's Hall, it has never been taken into the regular repertory. Its chief effect was gained yesterday in the last number, when, after the prayer of the Disciples for the Holy Ghost a semi-choir answer from above, "Peace be with you". The celestial voices were stationed far aloft, in one of the "tribunes" under the dome of the nave, and the phrase, "Be not afraid", came out very beautifully.

One of the most interesting of the operatic performances in the immediate future will be Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," which will be revived at Covent Garden by Signor Caruso and Mlle. Pacini. The work, although it has been heard once or twice in London within the past twenty years, will be practically new to the present generation, and it will doubtless give rise to a good deal of talk concerning the debased taste of our forefathers. It should, however, be pointed out that "L'Elisir" never was accepted as grand opera, but, as an eminent critic said on its production at Her Majesty's in 1839, it was considered "a graceful trifle". though he added—"trifling as it is, the singing would convert its glittering tinsel into more solid fabric." Indeed, the cast was, even for those times, an extraordinarily strong one. it including Mario, as Nemorino, Lablache as Dulmacara, Tamburini as Belcore, and Persiani as Adina. Henry J. Lincoln, who was for many years musical critic of this paper, and who died only a few months ago, could recollect the performance, while many still living will recall with delight the singing in the two leading parts at Covent Garden of Patti and Mario. It is, of course, light opera, but the last generation preferred to vary the more serious works of the repertory by lighter and brighter productions, and perhaps the sparkling music of Donizetti may be welcomed even in these Wagnerian days. At any rate, the policy of the present Covent Garden management is to fairly represent many schools.

M. Maubant, whose death at Courbevoie, near Paris, at the advanced age of eighty-one, has already been reported, will be remembered by those who can recall the memorable visits to London of the Comedie Francaise, of which renowned company he was for forty-four years a distinguished member. His parts were mostly of a tragic cast, and he was famous for his finely shaded, if somewhat stately delivery of verse in plays both of the classic and the modern repertory—a gift which won for him his appointment to the honoured post of Professor of Declamation at the Paris Conservatoire. One of his most notable successes was his Ruy Gomez in Victor Hugo's "Hernani," a part which he played to the Dona Sol of Madame Sarah Bernhardt at the Gaiety in 1879. Equally well remembered by his admirers were his Danton in "Charlotte Corday," Comte d'Ars in "Le Lion Amoureux," the Admiral in "Le Sphinx," Fabius in "Rome Vaincue," and not least, his touching performance as one of the two brothers in "Les Rantzau" of Erckmann Chatrian. In the later days of his professional career he had been singled out to play what the French call "Raisonneur" parts—that is, solemn and dignified old gentlemen, who are ever ready to harangue the hero and heroine in distress, and give them the benefit of their ripe experience and amiable solicitude. But one day M. Sarcey, the distinguished dramatic critic, shocked the old actor's friends by publicly hinting in unmistakable terms that M. Maubant had fallen into the category of veterans who "lag superfluous on the stage." M. Maubant profited by the hint, took a formal farewell of the grand old theatre of the Rue Richelieu early in the year 1889, and had since then lived in retirement.

The Kaiser has tackled many a difficult problem but the engagement of an adequate operatic chorus —that is to say, of singers who have fresh voices and know the repertory—has hitherto been as much beyond him as it is beyond the average impresario. The chorus is beyond question the weak point of the Covent Garden enterprise; but in Berlin, as in other subsidised opera houses, the difficulty is increased by the fact that the singers on retirement are entitled to a pension, so that there is a great temptation to retain their services after their voices show unmistakable signs of wear. The German Emperor has now, however, taken up the question in characteristically thorough fashion. He has requested his two leading conductors—namely, Herr Richard Strauss (who last week was here on a visit which ought to have attracted much more public attention than it actually did) and Dr. Muck—to draw up a scheme for the establishment of a special school for the chorus. The two have been appointed directors and examiners of the new institution, which will open in September. This really is the only way of achieving the object aimed at. The existing colleges of music, although they have operatic classes, teach the young people, as a rule, only important parts which they are never likely to be called upon to undertake on the regular stage. But (possibly because the pupils are too ambitious to attend such a class) they attempt no systematic teaching of chorus singing, for which there is a legitimate demand at a very fair wage. Granted a voice and a fair amount of skill to use it, the first requisite of a chorus singer is a knowledge of the chorus music and of the stage business of about thirty operas of the repertory. There is no time to teach new men and women in the course of a season, and for this reason the old and out-of-voice choristers are kept on year after year. The Kaiser's scheme is an endeavour to secure a supply of fresh voices. This will be no special hardship on the older singers, who, under the Berlin plan, will be pensioned off.

PRINCES FIGHT A DUEL.

In consequence of a violent dispute between Prince Helie de Talleyrand and Prince George Stourdza, a duel with swords took place on June 10, in the Parc des Princes, near Auteuil.

It was begun with great impetuosity by Prince Helie, who is tall and thin, with hair streaked with grey, his face gleaming with a sarcastic smile which seemed to irritate his adversary.

The Roumanian Prince is shorter but well knit, with dark face and hair.

So lively was the fight that three pairs of swords were spoilt in four encounters.

At the fifth Prince Stourdza, hitherto on the defensive suddenly assumed the offensive, and Prince Talleyrand refusing to budge from his ground, a tremendous sword display at close quarters resulted. Prince Stourdza received a deep flesh wound in the upper part of the forearm, which placed him hors de combat.

ON THE BANKS OF THE ZAMBESI.

Although the somewhat premature "Cape to Cairo" scheme may be said for the present to have fallen into the shade, owing to the increased difficulty of transport, &c., arising from the disturbed conditions of all civilized Africa, yet the extension of Rhodesia to the north-east is likely to prove one of the most important steps hitherto taken in the opening up of Central South Africa. Apart from all other considerations, the fact of a large native population in these parts gives rise to the hope of an abundant labour supply, while the country, though in some districts marshy, is by no means as unhealthy as report has hitherto declared it to be. Thus those provinces situated about the great Zambesi, a river second only to the Nile among rivers of geographical significance in Africa, are very certain soon to play an important role in the building up of the African empire.

It were well here to mention that almost all the tributaries of the Zambesi marked on existing maps are utterly wrong. And, by the way, not only in these northern districts of the great continent, but in the even less remote regions of Matabeleland, has the writer been led astray innumerable times by the uselessness of such up-country maps as were then (in '97-8 and 9) available a fact which frequently leads the befogged traveller to doubt whether these parts have ever been surveyed at all—excepting in fancy.

For instance, travelling in the Sebungwe district, a stretch of country running considerably more than a hundred miles along the bank of the Zambesi, two of the tributary rivers, the Senkwa and the Sankwi, are almost invariably marked as though they were one and the same stream, although the watercourse of the former is far greater than that of the latter. The fact (well-known enough in Africa, and one which numerous incidents during the war have by now, we hope, sufficiently impressed on the authorities) is, that there are but very few competent surveyors in the colony, and hence much of the survey work hitherto done has been "farmed out" by certain individuals, while the underlings to whom the jobs fell have treated the matter with corresponding irresponsibility.

The character of the Sebungwe above alluded to is distinctly mountainous, the hills being plentifully covered with bush as well as timber of respectable size, and amid these ranges rise innumerable small rivers which find their way down to the Zambesi. In portions of this district there are the usual indications such as give evidence of gold formation, while the eternal outcrop of white quartz which distinguishes the goldbearing localities "throughout" the African continent is much in evidence. Further eastward, however, there is a noticeable change, and the hills for some distance appear to be entirely of sandstone. The general aspect of the country may be summed up as volcanic, while to bear out this statement one need only mention the presence of several evil-smelling hot springs.

All the valleys about the larger tributary rivers are frequently densely populated, the two tribes that appear to share the "right to live" pretty evenly between them here being the Banya and Abatouka. It is to the latter, we believe, that labour contractors most look for future recruits, although we cannot help personally doubting whether many of these people will be enticed down from their waterways. It must be borne in mind that the Zambesi, with its abundance of fish, supplies a constant source of food; and although some natives further south have conscientious objections to fish-eating the river-bred tribes of the Zambesi make it their staple food, spreading their nets for some varieties and spearing others with great skill. Apart from foodstuffs their wants are few, and seeing that as long as the native has the wherewithal to replenish his "skoff-box" no amount of persuasion can make him consent to work, we hardly think that the labour supply—especially for deep-levels—will be as abundant as hoped for; possibly though agricultural or domestic pursuits will appeal to them more strongly. In a primitive way they are even now engaged in husbandry, while they are fully alive to the importance of the Zambesi as a waterway, paddling up and down the stream in their dug out canoes, often laden with merchandise with which they trade from kraal to kraal.

Actual roads are at present non-existent, and the present wearisome manner of transport effected wholly by carriers does much to retard development. All, however, who have hitherto penetrated thus far within the outer fringe of Central Africa can testify to the undoubted value likely to accrue from this country's extended sphere of influence over the district.

It is to the remoter Barotseland, now incorporated under Chartered sway and whose monarch, King Lewanika, is even now among us, that many prospective settlers will doubtless turn with growing interest. Here are the plains which would, indeed, seem to promise almost unlimited scope for cattle raising and stock breeding in the future. Even in the driest of African seasons the traveller in Barotseland is never far from water, and the grass —extending over, roughly speaking, some sixty miles of undulating country—is of the sweetest.

The small native cattle which here represent the Marotse's actual wealth are strong and hardy, while flocks of goats and Afrikander fat tailed ship abound this vast expanse of pasture-land being also entirely free from "fly" and singularly healthy.

Prior to our imperial interests taking the definite form of protectorship, Portuguese traders had many a time cast longing eyes towards fair Barotseland, much to the King's discomfiture, it is said. The decisive step, therefore, taken little more than a twelve month ago, probably happened none too soon while the gradual fusion by peaceful means of many mutual interests cannot but bring satisfaction and prosperity to whites and blacks alike in British Central Africa.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

OVER FIFTY RUSSIAN TEACHERS CAST INTO PRISON.

An "Express" telegram, dated Berlin, June 10, says:—Advices from St. Petersburg state that over fifty teachers in the national schools have been arrested there. They are put in prison and charged with the propaganda of revolutionary ideas.

It may be assumed that there is ground for the charges, and this only shows how, cancer-like, the discontent in Russia is spreading to all classes. First the students, then the peasants, and now the teachers; those who should really be the leaders of the people have come under the official ban.

Serious outbreaks have taken place among the Russian peasantry in the Polish provinces. The disturbances are directed against Polish landowners, and are accompanied by pillage and arson.

The Jews of Vilna have petitioned the Czar to pardon the artisan who shot the Government of Wahl.

A well-known Russian refugee, now in London, said:—

"In Russia there are about 300,000 school teachers. Quite one-third of this number are members of a secret society known as the 'Russkoe Constituzioni (Sekretnoi) Occhitelskoe Obshestyo,' that is, the Russian Constitutional (Secret) Teachers' Society.'

"The society, which is not Nihilistic, was founded in 1882. The members are working for a form of constitutional Government. They do not desire a Parliament, but they require what they name a 'controlling assembly,' the duty of which will be to control the actions of state officials and civil servants. The deputies to the 'Controlling Assembly, are to be educated men, who have finished their course at the state schools, and not ignorant moujiks.

"Last year a largely attended congress of the society was held near Moscow, and one of the speakers concluded a long anti-Government speech with the following remark: 'To-day we are beging for reforms, but to-morrow we shall demand them!'

"This man, in order to evade arrest, left the country almost immediately, but his words have taken root. 'To-morrow' has apparently come for Russia. The teachers have joined the growing cry for reform."

THE SPECIAL SERVICE GUNBOAT FOR THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

The "Egyptian Gazette" states that H. M. S. Dryad (Lieut. and Commander Coode), first-class torpedo gunboat, arrived at Port Said on June 8 from Malta bound for Aden. She was to leave Port Said on June 11th.

The Dryad was completed at Chatham in November 1893. She is a steel vessel, with two screw, two pole masts, poof and raised fore castle. Her length is 250 feet; beam 30 feet 6in. and her mean draught is 9 feet. Her dispacement is 1070 tons and she has an indicated horse power in natural draught of 2500, which is equal to a speed of 17 knots. With forced draught the I. H. P. is 3500, equal to a speed of 185 knots. She has a coal capacity of 100 tons enabling her to steam 2,500 miles at ten knots an hour. Her engines, built by Maudslay, are inverted triple expansion; boilers, marine locomotive and her screw has three blades. Her armament consits of two 4.7 in. quick firers; four 6 pr. quick firers, one machine gun and five torpedo tubes. She carries six 18 inch torpedoes.

A contemporary states that the Dryad has been detached from the Mediterranean squadron for special services in the Gulf of Aden.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Medical Profession was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Union at the Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, when Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji Cama presided.

DR. CHOWKSEY'S REPLY.

Dr. Chowksey in replying on the debate spoke at some length on the efficacy of the Lustig's serum as prepared in Bombay. He said:—

Unfortunately Dr. Polverini and Dr. Mayr, who are responsible for its preparation, are not here to defend themselves, and I do not find myself in a position to say what they would have said, had they been present. To this much would I commit myself, that so far as my information goes, no violent or radical changes in the method of preparation of the serum, according to Professor Lustig's original method, were made by them, and that the serum made locally was not inferior to that made by Professor Lustig himself at Florence. Nay, it was to some extent improved upon, and rendered more effective, and samples submitted but lately to an independent authority—Professor Tauel of the Institute of Infectious Diseases, at Berne, elicited a favourable opinion of its quality. It was frequently tested and compared with the Yersin-Roux serum, to many samples of which the locally-made serum closely approached in strength, and in one instance, the latter was found to be even superior. Professor Lustig who was made fully conversant, week by week, with what was going on in Bombay, has had no cause to complain that his method had been deviated from or that the serum made here was of inferior quality. It is also alleged that climatic causes may have interfered with the efficacy of the locally-made serum. The Indian Plague Commission do not think so; they believe rather that the reason why Lustig's serum gave conclusively favourable results was, because it was prepared in India, and was thus presumably comparatively fresh serum, and unaltered by heating or lapse of time, like the Yersin-Roux obtained from Paris. So much then for the method of preparation. Let as now turn to the results. The Florence serum was used at the Arthur Road Hospital on 257 patients, on the so-called Selection Method, and compared with the ordinary treatment, it showed a difference of 22·70 per cent. That was in 1898. No serum was available in Bombay between October 1898 and end of January 1899, but when those engaged in its preparation were asked to bleed the horses, and supply the serum, although they were not fully prepared, the serum was not of adequate strength, and was still awaiting testing on animals. Weak as the serum was then known to be by the authorities, it was still tried in the hospital, and also given to the Indian Plague Commission for testing. And what was the result? From the 28th of January to 30th April, 1899, cases were treated on the same method as before, and they showed an advantage of 17·43 per cent. over those treated with ordinary treatment—that is about 5 per cent. less than the Florence serum, and which difference could be accounted for on the above ground. Here ended the so-called Selection Method, and we entered upon the second phase of our enquiry:—viz. the alternate system. It has been assumed, that we were either the originators of the system or were so enamoured of it, that we were blind to its faults. The facts are the reverse. When the system was thrust upon us, at first by a lay authority, and subsequently by the Indian Plague Commission, we strenuously opposed it, and exposed the fallacies and pitfalls incidental to it. I reiterated the arguments contained therein officially in my evidence before the Indian Plague Commission, and also in private conversation with Professors Sir T. R. Fraser and Wright, and Dr. Ruffer. They replied, that in a series of 1000 cases up to which they wished us to carry the observations, the conditions would equalise the observations, the conditions would equalise, and that in order to obtain the statistical proof of the value of the serum, this was the only system, and that we must proceed with it. The conditions imposed upon us were that every other patient in the order of his admission into the plague ward—mind you gentlemen, not into the hospital,—was to be treated with the serum; that no exclusion whatsoever was to be made; and that the patient whose turn it was, was to be promptly injected, as soon as the diagnosis was made. I carried out these instructions to the best of my ability, ably assisted as I was by Dr. Fraser and Sethna, and by the much abused hospital assistants. What were the results of this series which ended on 31st July, 1900? 484 cases were tried on either side—that is a total 968 cases—and the serum cases showed a difference in their favour of 11·5 per cent. The Indian Plague Commission was satisfied. The Commissioners observe in their report:—"We have here at last a result obtained by a method which satisfies the demands formulated in a previous section. The diminution of plague mortality by 11·5 per cent. In such an extensive series of cases, treated with the serum seems to us—assuming as we presume we may do, the correctness of the records, conclusive as to benefit having been derived from the administration of the serum". Does this appear to you like that failure of the local brand of Lustig's serum as has been alleged?

In August, 1900, the new regulations about compulsory segregation in hospitals were issued, and they had a marked influence in reducing the number of patients, and also in sending an uniformly worse class of cases, and simultaneously with it we received orders that as the alternate system had proved the statistical value of the serum, we should revert to the Selection Method, so as to give the benefit of the treatment to the curable cases, and not waste it upon the moribunds. From August, 1900, to the first week in February of 1901, 55 cases were thus treated and they showed an advantage of 12.81 per cent. in favour of the serum. I would specially invite your attention to this result, and I may add that the serum used at this period was if anything, stronger than that used during the alternate system in the previous year. In March, 1901, the last order was countermanded, we were told to revert once again to the alternate system, so that during the three months ending 31st May, 1901, 104 cases were treated with the serum, and 102 with ordinary treatment. The difference then in favour of the serum treatment was only 1·53 per cent. or practically negligible, and this was the first occasion during five years that the result had come so low. Under such circumstances, what would sensible men do? Would they forthwith proceed to doom the serum as a failure or adopt the only rational course, viz., to enquire as to the reasons that had brought about such results. I adopted the latter course and my investigations fully demonstrated, that the above results were due not to inferior serum; for had it been so, it could not have become so deteriorated after four years' constant work as to be incapable of doing any good, in twice or even three times the original dose, and I came to the conclusion that the causes were to be sought for in the cases treated. But I had anticipated such a contingency from what I had observed at the bedside so early as January, 1901, and thus long before this ultimate method, was again adopted, and had warned the authorities in my report for that month what to expect. My warning was not too late, nor uncalled for, for as the epidemic advanced we found the cases graver and graver, clinically and bacteriologically, and the timely opportunity that we had for performing 38 post mortem examinations soon cleared all doubts, and indicated why the serum had not given the same results. These post-mortem examinations were conducted not in secrecy, nor did the malign shadow of the hospital assistants cast its spell over the corpses, showing them up to be more malignant, than they really were. And Professor Bahn, Drs. Duck Berestneff, Mayer and myself were simply appalled at what we saw. For apart from septicaemia multiple buboes that are so fatal in their effects, and contribute to the constant replenishment of the blood with the supply of plague bacilli had increased in frequency from about 13 per cent. as in the previous epidemic to 63 per cent cent. in May, 1900-01. The record of these post-mortem examinations and notes of cases were submitted to Professor Lustig, and he fully realised our difficulties, but did not say that these poorer results were due to inferior serum. I now come to the drawbacks mentioned by Dr. Nariman. He complains of the dose being large, the difficulty of keeping the needle sterile, when more serum has to be drawn from the bottle, of the local tension and stiffness and of joint pains. The obvious duty of a physician when confronted with obstacles in his path is not to run away from or to forsake them altogether before he is satisfied after due inquiries whether ways and means do or do not exist to circumvent them. There is nothing to show that Dr. Nariman did anything of the kind; he was apparently satisfied with the intelligence of his patients, forgetting the common truth, that the more intelligent the patient, the worse for the physician—and gave up the use of the serum. That ways and means to exist is apparent, and we have tried them with success, otherwise we should not have been able to go on so long. And what are they? They are:—A little extra care, a little of common sense, a little change in the technique—which by the way cannot be learned on six intelligent patients—the timely application of some of the common laws of physicism, and simple medical adjuvants, these are all that are needed to obviate most, if not all of these difficulties and are easily learnt. If Dr. Nariman had applied at the Arthur Road Hospital, he would have received some useful hints. It is indeed surprising that this should not have struck him. Not only joint pains but actual arthritis occurres in meat paties, but not in all cases, and vegetarians do not suffer from it. This probably depends upon the chemical constitutions of the blood. The question of dose now remainss, and I admit that it is large, and would wish it were capable of material reduction. But is it? Professor Roux, the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris than whom there is no higher authority living says that large doses are absolutely necessary.

When Dr. Chowksy concluded his remarks in reply to the previous debate on Dr. Lustig's serum, Dr. Turner addressed a few words to the meeting. He said that he deprecated entirely the tone adopted by some of the members in the course of the discussion. It was in the hope that the meeting would calmly consider the question from medical, scientific, and public points of view, that he brought it before them. Unfortunately the discussion had degenerated into personal recrimination between three or four persons. In future he hoped that while discussing a medical question they should leave aside personal jealousy altogether.

The Chairman then said Dr. Turner had anticipated what he wanted to say with regard to the personal element introduced in the discussion of a purely scientific subject. As to the question before the meeting he thought there was an almost unanimous expression of opinion that the use of Dr. Lustig's serum should be continued in the treatment of plague and that the Government and the Municipality should allow the preparation of the serum to be continued in future. He thought it was also necessary that a local graduate be associated in the work of preparing the serum in the event of the laboratory being re-opened.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved the following resolutions:—(1) That this meeting considers that Government and Municipality have acted prematurely in discontinuing the preparation of Lustig's serum (2) That the results hitherto obtained with regard to its working are of such a character as to justify the continuance of the experiment for a further period. (3) That in the use of a disease like plague which had defied scientific examination for centuries, it is incumbent on all bodies interested in public health to persist in carrying on scientific investigation even when the results obtained in the first instance are small. (4) That this meeting begs to submit to Government and Municipality that in the interests not only of science but of public health when invaded by such a mysterious disease as the plague, it is desirable to give an extended trial for at least a couple of years to Lustig's preparation. (5) That the president of this meeting be requested to communicate this resolution to the Government and to the President of the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra in support of these resolutions said he had carefully considered the subject and his conclusion was that the action of the Government and the Municipality in discontinuing the preparation of Lustig's Serum was premature He was not in the secret of the Government or the Municipality; but he thought it was due to the public and the profession that they should have published the reasons which induced them to adopt such a step. With those reasons before them they might have been able to consider the subject in the light which they might have thrown on it, but in the absence of such reasons all that was left to them was to appeal to the literature of the subject which was at present available. He had advisedly used the word "premature" because many of them were aware that the action of the Government, was not in consonance with the recommendation's of the Indian Plague Commission. That body approved of the method of serum therapy and considered it the only line of treatment that held out hopes of success. It also suggested the lines along which further experiments and research should be conducted in India, and believed that probably the better and more hopeful results obtained with Lustig's serum were due to its being fresh and prepared locally. He submitted that as in the case of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylectic, the Government of India should also recognise the preparation of Dr. Lustig's serum as an Imperial charge.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee seconded the resolutions.

Dr. N. N. Katrak then moved the following amendments:—That the results of the trial in hospitals of Lustig's serum as a remedy for plague from March 1898, to May 1901, show that out of a total of 1,212 cases treated in various hospitals the percentage of recovery from its use is higher by from 10 to 15 per cent. than the percentage of recovery from ordinary treatment, in hospital cases. That the results of the trial in private practice of Dr. Lustig's serum as a remedy for plague show that out of 102 cases treated in private practice the percentage of recovery is higher by from 20 to 30 per cent. than the percentage of recovery from ordinary treatment in hospitals That in view of the fact that, since the modification of the Epidemic Diseases Act in 1900 omitting the section, whereby plague patients were compulsarily removed to hospitals for treatment, most of the cases that are admitted into the hospitals are in advanced stages of the disease, the treatment of such cases by Lustig's serum is not likely to be of much practical use. That taking into consideration the cost of preparing Lustig serum, which amounted to Rs. 2,650 per mensem or about Rs. 32,000 per annum for average of about 425 patients per year (i.e. about Rs. 75 per head for serum alone) the meeting are of opinion that the Bombay Municipality can not reasonably be asked to continue the preparation of Lustig's serum as a remedial measure for plague. That the meeting are of opinion that in the interests of science and humanity and with a view to afford medical men opportunities of trying the efficacy of and using as remedial measure against plague curative sera, either free of cost or otherwise as may be found expedient, it is necessary that some arrangements be made whereby experiments may be carried out either on the plan of Prof. Lustig or any other plan or plans that may be suggested and that the Bombay Municipality should contribute their reasonable share of the cost which ought to be a charge on the Imperial revenue. Dr. Khandwala having seconded the amendments, further discussion was adjourned till Tuesday.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL JUTE.

The first forecast of the Jute Crop in Bengal for the season 1902, is as under:—

Explanatory—Returns are received from 26 districts in Bengal, the area under jute in the remaining 21 districts being insignificant. About two-thirds of the crop is grown in Eastern Bengal, principally in Mymensingh, Tippera, Dacca, Pabna, Rajshahi and Bogra, while one-fourth comes from the Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri districts of Northern Bengal. The present forecast contains figures for the area sown, and the probable outturn of the crop, as estimated up to the middle of June.

Character of the season.—The season has been abnormal and we must go back to 1891 for a record of so heavy a rainfall in April and May. A prolonged drought ended in the middle of March. In April the rainfall was excessive, especially in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. In May the fall was almost everywhere in excess, and especially so in the Dacca Division. During these two months the rainfall almost doubled the normal in the Dacca Division and more than did so in Tippera. In South-Eastern Bengal the weather was, therefore, very unfavourable for sowings, and to a less extent this was the case also in North-Eastern Bengal. The heavy rain in May has also retarded weeding.

Area cultivated.—It is now estimated by District Officers that the normal area under jute is 2,313,200 acres, that 2,262,200 acres were grown last year; and that this season's cultivation extends to 2,107,500 acres. There can be little doubt that the area cultivated in 1901 was underestimated. The imports into Calcutta and Chittagong indicate that the corp aproached 76 laks of bales. At 31·5 bales to the acre, which may be taken as a bumper crop, the area cropped must have been 2,375,000 acres, so that Distric Officers have underestimated the area by 5 per cent. Assuming the same co-efficient of error in this year's estimate, the area is not likely to fall short of 2,200,000 acres, which is probably 7 per cent. less than in 1901.

The decrease is mainly due to excessive rainfall at the sowing seasons, but is also attributed in some districts to low prices obtained last year.

Character of the crop.—The prospects of this season's crop are not encouraging. Of the districts which return 50,000 acres and upwards, only two, Dinajpur and the 24 Parganas, estimate a full average crop of 100 per cent. Pabna expects 93 per cent., Rajshahi 85 per cent., and Purnea 82 per cent. Jalpaiguri anticipates a 77 per cent. crop, while the important districts of Mymensingh, Rangpur, and Faridpur with 942,200 acres between them only estimate 75 per cent. Dacca, with 152,100 acres anticipates only 57·3 per cent., while Tippera, with 235,000 acres, expects only 50 per cent. of a normal crop. The detailed estimates worked out for the Province as a whole give a 75 per cent. crop. It seems to me that the returns from some districts are unduly pessimistic.

This is especially the case in North-Eastern Bengal, where the damage reported seems to be out of all proportion to the excess in rainfall over the normal. Making allowance for the tendency to underestimate, which was so strongly marked last season, I anticipate that an 80 per cent. crop will be reaped, provided that conditions for the remainder of the season are normal. In my estimates of area and outturn are correct, the yield may be expected to reach 52 4-5 lakhs of bales.

Stocks of the previous season's crop in hand.—District Officers report stocks to be low.

The above estimates of area and outturn are based upon the reports from District Officers, which are published for general information with this forecast

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The art of polite letter-writing is beautifully illustrated in the correspondence now raging in the "Times over "Peat Reek and Harris Tweed". "J. C. B", generally believed to be Sir James Crichton Browne, started it. Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., tried to drag away the veil of anonymity. Recently Mr. Churchill pleasantly observed: "Indeed, with all my respect for Sir James Crichton Browne, it would seem that a life so largly devoted to the study of lunacy might not perhaps be the training which would best fit him for public controversy". "J. C. B." courteously retorts: "In that long and special professional training to which Mr. Winston Churchill so gracefully alludes, Sir James might have learned to estimate at their true value ravings of all kinds. No one, I suppose, knows better than he how impossible it is to uproot by rational means the prepossessions of megalomania".

TWO LAW BOOKS.

Students of native law will doubtless find in two recently published manuals from the pen of Mr. Trikamlal A. Desai, B.A., LL.B., much that is calculated to assist them in preparing for examination. They are directed respectively to Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and their value lies in the concise and yet interesting manner in which the information they supply is presented to the student. They are not crammed with unnecessary detail as examination text books too often are; the points required for examination purposes have been picked out and are presented in the form of question and answer. Though the books are small, they contain all that is essential for the student. Much anxious labour, the result of wading through ponderous text books will be saved by the use of these little volumes. An excellent feature is the introduction of typical law problems, such as the student might be confronted with in his examination. The books are well indexed and are inexpensive. The price of the volume on Hindu Law is Rs. 2; the other text book being published at Rs. 1-4. The publishers are Ramchandra Govind & Sons. Kalbadevi Road.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER SALAZIE.

The following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) the 3rd instant, at 7-45 a.m., for Marseilles &c., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazie from the Prince's Dock, sheds N. and O. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 7-30 a.m., sharp. Third class and deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 6-30 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Mr C Ruinat
Prince H de la Tour d'Auvergne and servant
Mr Geo Bewack
Mrs G C Garratt, child and nurse
Mr R C Flavell
Major Raitt
Mr J D Papadachi
Mr Y Miyaki
Sister Marie Alponse
Sister Marie Madeleine
Mr J R Mcinerny
Mr S D Garcia
Mr J A Legge
Mrs R C Martin
Miss Marie Salzer
Mr Valette
Mr and Mrs Mendre and daughter
Mr Hodne
Mr Guibout
Mr Philip
Mr Joblt
Mr Havoux
Mr and Mrs Vinace
Mr Burquet
Mr and Mrs Clevenot
Miss Renand
Mr and Mrs Offret and child
Mr Brissand
Mr and Mrs Lanceta
Mrs V Lefoulon
Mr and Mrs Signon
Mrs Signou

DACOITIES IN CUTCH.

TRAVELLERS ATTACKED.

OUTLAWS CAPTURED.

A Cutch correspondent at Cutch, writing under date the 30th June, says;—One of the evils of the famine of the past three years, bringing in its wake dire want and a privations, has been the return of the turbulent tribes of Mianas and Kolis, in the Province of Cutch, to their old habits of robbery and dacoity. Most of their depredations have been committed in the wealthier parts of the province, from which they retreat after a raid and seek shelter within the limits of Adhoi, a district under the Morvi jurisdiction. Determined to suppress these frequent raids, the authorities transferred Munshi Shabbudin Baramiah, an experienced police officer, on special duty from Abdassa to Bhachav. His first action was to have the passes round the Adhoi district guarded by placing a cordon round it. This not only safe-guarded the province but led to the capture of two notorious outlaws. Omar and Gowri Matu, in the vicinity of Adhoi. The maintenance of the police cordon was considered too expensive and it was accordingly withdrawn after a few months. This step only helped to embolden the desperados, who now armed themselves with guns and swords.

On the 22nd June last a band of six stalwart armed Mianas and Kolis started from Adhoi and waylaid sixty travellers six miles south of Anjar on the evening of the 23rd. The booty carried away by the dacoits was considerable, and included several parcels which formed part of the mail from Mundra

On the news being communicated by wire by the fouzdar of Bhachav to Munshi Shahabuddin, the latter directed the police force under him to occupy the passes, and placed watchmen on the hills. At 8 o'clock the following morning the dacoits were sighted with three horses and one camel. On seeing the Munshi and a body of villagers they attempted to retreat, but, finding the pursuit too hot, they determined to make a stand with their guns and swords. The Munshi and his policemen, after exchanging shots, formed up in a semi-circle and rushed the dacoits. Four of them were captured, but two managed to escape to Adhoi. The arrest was effected without any bloodshed. The capture of these leading freebooters of the district has caused much jubilation among the people.

NEW CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

The special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—I have received trustworthy information to the effect that the rent war will not close with the collapse of the Roscommon trouble. On the contrary, we will soon be face to face with an agitation affecting almost every part of Ireland, and recent occurrences connected with Mr. Wyndham's bill have given strength to the authors of the movement. Land purchase is at the bottom of the new agitation. Agents on various estates who recently asked for their rents were refused them, and were informed that no settlement would be made until the landlords stated the terms upon which they would sell out. Since Mr. O'Brien's return to Ireland the various branches of the League throughout the country have been unostentatiously organizing the tenants, with the result that next gale day a movement to compel the landlords to sell their properties will be set on foot. The next rents become due in September, and on some estates the gale day falls in November. How far the movement is the result of the idea started by Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., cannot be said, nor has it become clear as yet that the hon. gentleman is identified with it; but the consensus of opinion is that time will show him to be one of the movers in the matter.

SCOPE OF THE AGITATION.

The Irish executive are aware of the coming agitation, and I understand they are considering what steps will be necessary to deal with the situation that will arise. The landlord classes look forward to the future with some concern. The tenants' procedure will be similar to that adopted by Lord De Freyne's people—when the rent is demanded they will offer it, minus about 30 per cent., and ask for the terms of sale. I understand the landlords will refuse to accept the reduced rents, and will not parley about purchase. So far as I can at present learn, the new agitation will be the associated estates affair spread all over Ireland, and it is expected that the Ulster holders will join their forces with those of Munster and Connaught. The agrarian outlook, which had lightened so considerably during the past month, has thus become darkened again, and the feeling in the quarters where the information I give is known is that in the autumn there will be considerable and far-reaching trouble.

The almost general increase of the second term rents has created a marked impression among the tenants throughout the country, and for some time they have been discussing the probability of enhanced selling prices later on. Most of the less valuable estates have been sold, and the owners of the remainder have made up their minds not to sell unless they get good prices for their properties.

THE DEFENCE OF "COLONEL" LYNCH.

Mr. William Redmond visited Mr. Lynch on June 12, in Holloway Prison, and had a consultation with him regarding the arrangments for his defence. Mr. Lynch will, it is understood, be defended by the Hon. Charles Russell.

The statement which appears in a morning paper that the Solicitor-General will conduct the prosecution against Colonel Lynch is incorrect. Nothing was known about the matter at Sir Edward Carsons' chambers at noon on June 13. As at present arranged Mr. Charles Matthews will conduct the prosecution.

The typical Irish irreconcilable has improved on the legend that the King can do no wrong, with a new version to the effect that "The English can do no right". A good example of this is found in a true story of an Irish patriot who was trying to help the Boer cause at Lourenco Marques. A well-educated Boer exile was saying that he had received a budget of letters from his womenkind, who had been moved from the Transvaal to the big camp at Merebank, Natal. Irish Patriot: "I suppose they complain of the brutality of the British military authorities and soldiers"? The Boer (frankly): "Oh, no. They seem to be having a very good time, and to be very well treated. The officers and 'Tommies seem to be very kink and considerate". Irish Patriot (fervently): 'The bloodthirsty hypocrites!"

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The University of Oxford is making a new departure this year in reference to the Honorary degrees it confers at Encaenia. Hitherto almost the only honorary degree conferred at that function has been that of Doctor of Civil Law, though, of course, all Bishops are honorary Doctors of Divinity. Henceforward the degree of D.C.L. is to be confined to lawyers, statesmen, and warriors, while men of science are to receive the newly established D. Sc., and men of letters the D. Litt. It is understood that the sartorial genius of the University has been devoted to the fashioning of picturesque gowns. The new D.C.L.'s are the two Japanese of the moment, Viscount Hayashi and Count Matsukata, the American Ambassador, and the Earl of Cromer. The Astronomer Royal and the Principal of the University of London are to be Doctors of Science, while the Professor of Sanscrit at Gottingen is to be Doctor of Letters. Still the "Oxford Magazine" confesses to "a sense of disappointment," and suggests Seddon!

The "Hospital" supplies some interesting facts concerning the amount of money raised for the London Hospitals and where it comes from. According to the returns for 1900, the voluntary contributions amounted to 8s. 7d. in the pound, which, added to the 1s. 7d. received from the patients themselves, brings the amount given by the living up to 10s. 2d. in the pound: an increase, it is true, on the amount received in 1899, but entirely due to the increased payments by the patients. This is not a result which our contemporary thinks gives much room for boasting. Of every sovereign received for the hospitals, 9s. 10d. or nearly one-half, is derived from legacies and the interest on gifts from deceased benefactors, which have been invested in approved securities; 8s. 7d. out of every sovereign has been given in charity by the present inhabitants of London, that is, the living, for the benefit of whose generation the hospitals exist; and 1s. 7d. of every sovereign has been contributed by those who have been actually under treatment in the hospitals. A considerable portion of the 9s. 10d. given by the "dead hand" is derived from the legacies received during the year —to be exact, 4s. 3d. of it—and stress is laid on the fact that this source of income must always be fluctuating and unreliable.

How many patients are annually treated in the London hospitals? Altogether they reach the immense total of one million nine hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine patients; and dividing these into men, women, and children, we arrive at the result that of the 1,916,769 patients, 740,783 were men, 644,033 were women, and 531,953 were children. Some of the details of these totals are interesting. There were 844,702 patients who required surgical treatment, 127,775 suffered from eye affections, no fewer than 118,252 children were treated at the special hospitals for their benefit, while the consumptive patients treated in London hospitals during the year numbered 43,467. Altogether the army of sufferers who flock to our hospitals number nearly two millions a year.

Apropos of "Colonel" Lynch it may be mentioned that at present there is only one species of treason—that known as high treason, by way of contradistinction to petty treason. High treason is chiefly regulated by the Statute of Treasons, 25 Edward III. Sec. 5, Cap 2. A statute of Edward VI. makes two witnesses necessary. The trial must take place within three years of the commission of the alleged offence, and the prisoner is entitled to be furnished before trial with a copy of the indictment and a list of the witnesses and jurors. The last executions for treason were those of the Cato-street Conspirators in 1820. "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" says that Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., was sentenced in 1867 to be hanged, drawn, and quartered for high treason, the punishment being subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life. The present punishment for treason is that the convict be hanged, but the King may, in case of a man, direct that he be beheaded.

A correspondent recalls the only authenticated occasion when his Majesty took part in a cricket match. It was played at Sandringham, and the competing elevens consisted of the "Gentlemen of Norfolk" and a team of that prince of wandering clubs, I Zingari. Needless to state, the Prince of Wales played for the "Gentlemen of Norfolk." Unfortunately, his Royal Highness had the bad luck to be out, "b. C. Wright" (a lob bowler), before he had scored a run. After the King went up to Oxford he played cricket on the Christ Church ground from time to time. Indeed, the bat which his Majesty used is preserved there, adorned with a silver plate recording the fact that "this bat was used by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when a member of Princes Cricket Club." Since those early days not the least of the many gracious acts credited to King Edward's account is the laying out of an entirely new cricket ground at Sandringham, under the direction of Chatterton, the popular Derbyshire and M.C.C. professional, for the use of the tenantry. It is on record, by the way, that the coach to whom was entrusted the task, long ago, of teaching the King and his brothers to play cricket returned home with the disheartening report that he "could make nothing of them."

A French paper tells an amusing anecdote of M. Maubant, who died the other day, at the age of eighty-one, after a distinguished career at the Comedie Francaise, his parts being chiefly of a tragic character. One day he was breakfasting with Levassor Hyacinthe, Dejazet, Lheritier, and others, who all chafed him with being unable to "make up" so as to disguise himself. This annoyed M. Maubant, who made a bet with M. Lheritier that he would prove that they were all wrong. When the time came to take coffee, Maubant disappeard. Soon after a waiter came along with the coffee. He had lovely whiskers ('favoris'), a curled wig, with the air of a clumsy waiter. In serving the coffee he broke the saucer of Dejazet, sprinkled the nose of Hyacinthe, and upset the cup of one guest on the waistcoat of another. After being well abused, Maubant (for Maubant it was) pulled off his whiskers and his wig, claimed the bet with Lheritier. The claim was not disputed.

Contrary to the general opinion, electric light plays less havoc with the eyes than other forms of artificial light. Such, at least, is said to be the decision of a Russian specialist. He bases his deductions on the fact that disease and damage to the eye are proportioned to the frequency of the closure of the lids. He found that the lids close in a minute 6·8 times with candle-light, 2·8 times with gaslight, 2·2 times with sunlight, and 1·8 times with electric light. As this latter will be the light of the future, the assurance is comforting.

The remarkable feature of the migration of birds this year, according to a writer in "Country Life," has been the late arrival of the house-martins, at any rate on the east coast of England. Until May 25th it seemed doubtful whether we were going to have as much as 6 per cent. of our due proportion of these dainty, black-and-white builders of mud globes under our roof ridges. The swallows, which usually arrive two or three days before the house-martins, had been with us for a long time. The swifts even, which are not due until the house-martins have rebuilt their nests, had arrived in their full strength. Then the wind changed to south-west and the weather to summer, warmth, and suddenly the house-martins arrived, as numerous as ever, apparently; and with them came our latest summer birds —the butcher-bird, the nightjar, and the flycatchers. Although in ordinary years a very short interval separates the arrivals of the swallow and the house-martin, the mortality among the swallows and the immunity of the house-martins this year show, the same writer goes on to say, how potent the smallest difference of migratory instinct may be for the welfare of species. But it is not to be supposed that good luck and good judgment are always on the side of the martins. There are seasons when, in some latitudes the earlier swallow gains the great advantage of getting his second brood safely on the wing before the cold winds of a unkind autumn compel all who can to flee. Both last year and the year before several families of our house-martins were delayed until it was very dangerously cold, and there may be years when a few days make all the difference between safety and disaster.

Brighton's neighbouring, borough Hove, may shortly have a theatre of its own. The late Mr. Druce's spacious covered lawn-tennis court in Holland-road has been purchased, and it is rumoured that the intention of the present owner is to convert into a playhouse, also taking in certain properties in the rear of the court, to allow of a building on a sufficiently large scale. The residents of Hove have become so accustomed to go into Brighton for their theatricals that it is difficult to imagine their taking kindly to a theatre at their doors. They attend concerts given in the Brighton Pavilion far more satisfactorily than those given in their own Town Hall. A scheme for providing the town with a theatre was put forward rather prominently about seven years ago, but it fell through.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Nobody seems to have noted the authorship of the touching verses which the Bishop of London quoted in his sermon at the St. Paul's thanksgiving service last Sunday. The little poem is by Mr. Henry Newbolt, and it appeared in the "Spectator" under the title "The Only Son". It will be included in Mr. Newbolt's new volume of verse which Mr. Murray is to publish.

"Gabriel Setoun", who has written several noteworthy novels dealing with Scottish life, has recently been occupying himself at verse. As a result we shall probably get from him a book of ballads referring chiefly to the sea. To link Scottish character and the life of the sea in this way would probably be to strike a fresh note, for Scotland is least rich in her sea ballads.

Mr. Dent intends to issue in facsimile a notable work by William Blake, the author of "Songs of Innocence". This is his series of illustrations inspired by passages in the Book of Job. They are of singular beauty, delicacy and power, and copies of the original edition of them are now rare and valuable. It seems that this art work, invented and engraved by Blake, as he said himself, has not been reproduced since it first appeared in 1825.

President Roosevelt is the chief writer in a book which Messrs. Macmillan are just issuing here. It it the first volume of a series which well describes itself in the title "The American Sportsman's Library". The subject dealt with is "The Deer Family", and President Roosevelt writes alike as the huntsman and the naturalist. He is a keen sportsman—the Presidency came to him while he was hunting in the Adirondacks—but he will have nothing to say to sport that is not manly. His chapters on deer are illustrated, as the series of volumes will be.

It would appear that the London circulating libraries are not finding the Coronation season so dull, in a bookreading sense, as the bookshops find it. With the libraries, summer readers are about as numerous as usual if, perhaps, a little less eager. No doubt the reading public may be divided into two great divisions, those who subscribe to libraries, and those who buy books outright. Naturally the first class keep most consistently active all through the year, being part, so to speak, of a great system. How the two classes act and react upon each other, and upon the fortunes of books, would be an interesting subject for inquiry.

Mr. W. D. Howells, the American novelist, has been asked by a correspondent what view he holds on the subject of book reviewing. He replies in the following letter:—"I think any sensible man likes his book fairly reviewed. English reviews of American books are apt to be fairer than our own, because, like American reviews of English books, they have no personal bias for good or bad. A fair review is the critic's honest best. One can ask nothing more of him, though one might sometimes wish him wiser or kinder." It is worth noting that Mr. Howells's new novel has been well reviewed on this side of the Atlantic, and that it is also being read.

One of Sir Henry Layard's friends, Mr. Henry Ross, is to give us, through Mr. Dent, a volume of memories which should be most readable. Mr. Ross, who is spending his hale old-age in Florence, helped Sir Henry to unearth the ruins of Nineveh. A different sort of experience fell to him at the close of the Crimean War, when the great number of camels, mules, and horses, that had beencollected on the banks of the Bosphorus, for the use of the British Army had to be dispersed. Mr. Ross was asked by authorities to carry this task through, and it involved much interesting travel. He was a good letter-writer always, and now his letters are being made the basis of a book.

Some young men of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool have had the idea of starting an "occasional miscellany" of literature. It is called "The Trawl", which means, no doubt, that all manner of original work comes within its net. The following interesting note on mountaineering is from an essay in the first issue:—"Perhaps one of the earliest travellers with the true mountaineering spirit was Conrad Gesner, professor of philosophy in the University of Zurich for four and twenty years. Like many another professor in later times, he was in the habit of spending his vacations among the hills. He made an ascent of Pilatus, then happily undesecrated by a railway, in 1518, and wrote a delightful account of his experiences."

Some fifty thousand copies of the new sixpenny edition of "Lorna Doone" have already been sold, though the printers' ink is hardly dry upon them. So popular is this story that it seems as if Blackmore's other stories were in danger of being alogether overshadowed by it. He thought several of them contained as good work as "Lorna Doone", and one, "Springhaven", dealing with Napoleon's proposed invasion of England, he thought a better book altogether. Messrs. Sampson Low propose to issue a sixpenny edition of "Springhaven" soon, and similar editions of five other Blackmore novels. They are "Cradock Nowell" "Christowell" "Alice Lorraine". "Mary Anerley" and "Cripps the Carrier". No doubt they will be made welcome, and indeed this is the time of year for the sixpenny book.

The great position which the sixpenny reprint now holds with English readers is indicated by a list which Messrs. Denny, the well-known Strand booksellers, have just issued. It contains the titles of over five hundred novels each to be had in paper covers, for the modest sum of 4 1-2d. A number of these reprints are by the Old Masters—a Scott, a Dickens, or a Reade—but the multitude are by living writers. To look over the list is to find how easily one can become possessed of nearly all the successful novels of recent years. Sixpenny editions of various serious books are coming along, and this market—the market created by the "man in the street"—seems to hold out a kindly welcome for them also.

The book, "Nova Solyma," which is thought to be by John Milton, is now printing, and will appear early in the autumn.—Mr. W. H. D. Rouse, one of the masters at Rugby, is publishing with the Cambridge University Press a volume entitled "Greek Votive Offerings." It is an essay on the history of Greek religion.—Mr. Charles Gordon has written the story of Newgate and the Old Bailey, in a volume which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish, with a large number of illustrations.—The edition of John Gower's writings which the Oxford University Press is publishing will shortly be completed by the issue of a fourth volume. The issue has been edited by Mr. G. C. Macaulay.—Messrs. Longmans are publishing a work by Mr. R. M. Parkinson on "Light Railway Construction." It is intended as a book of reference for the use of engineers in practice.—"Historical Essays and Reviews" by the late Dr. Mandell Creighton is now in the press. The work has been edited by Mrs. Creighton. One of the essays is on Dante, and one of the reviews deals with the Renaissance in Italy.—"The Guide to the Coronation Review", issued under the auspices of the Navy League, and containing contributions by Mr. Kipling, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. F. T. Bullen, and others, will be published on Monday next by Messrs. Constable. It will be illustrated, and will contain a plan of the position of the ships.

The war is over, and very soon the Coronation will be over too; and then it will remain to see whether after all there will be the great rush in the book trade which these two causes have been said to prevent or retard. It is perhaps worth noting, however, that according to Mr. Holt Schooling's statistics in this month's "Author" of the production of books in England (compiled from the interesting and useful tables given periodically in the Publishers' Circular) the decline in the annual number of new books began before the war. The highest annual total of now books, 6,244, was reached in 1897, from which year there has been a progressive decline, till last year the number dropped below 5,000.

"Does anyone expect a great poem to be publishe in the next five years? The instinctive answer is surely, No." Thus one of our leading literary papers; and to the elect few, to whom new poetry is as the breath of life, this confident judgment will be depressing. Happily the advent of great poetry has very little to do with general expectation. The breath of inspiration bloweth where it listeth; and after the promulgation and prevalence of a dozen theories, of the "milieu" of the effect of climate, of small nationalities, and so forth, the wise confess that we cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. A year before "The Ancient Mariner" was published a romantic critic might well have asked, "Does anyone expect a great poem to be published in the next five years?" and answered his own rhetorical question with an instinctive "No." Pye was Laureate. Burns had died the year before. Cowper's career was over, Crabbe was in the midst of a long non-productive interval. Blake was almost at the end of his poetical career and was known to few. Erasmus Darwin flourished, and Southey was only just beginning.

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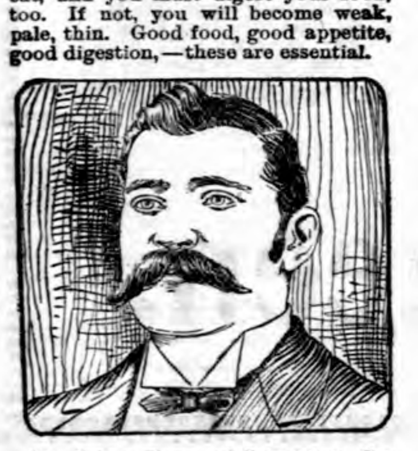

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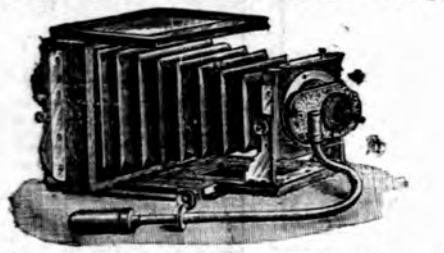

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SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has **kept my blood in a pure state.** I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its **value** as a **means** of **health cannot be overestimated.**"—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* **ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'** *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

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	A Quality—	Rs.	a.	B Quality—Rs.	a.
Tea Spoons	per doz.	16	8	15	12
Dessert Spoons		30	0	25	4
Table Spoons	„	42	8	38	8
Dessert Forks.	„	30	0	25	4
Table Forks	„	42	8	38	8

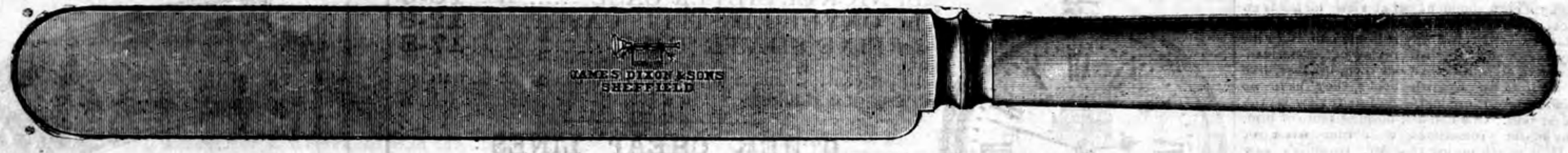
KING'S.

	A Quality—	Rs.	a.	B Quality—Rs.	a.
Tea Spoons	per doz	22	0	18	14
Dessert.	„	37	0	33	12
Table Spoons	„	50	0	46	4
Dessert Forks	„	37	0	33	12
Table Forks	„	50	0	46	4

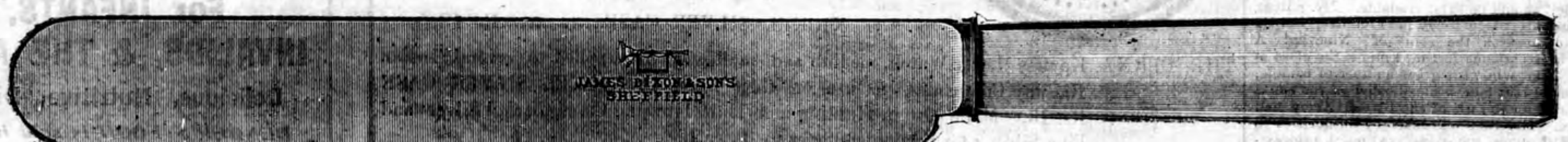
FIDDLE PATTERN.

	A Quality—	Rs.	a,	B Quality—Rs.	a
Tea Spoons	per doz.	11	12	10	0
Dessert Spoons	„	22	0	19	0
Table Spoons	„	28	0	25	8
Dessert Forks	„	22	0	19	0
Table Forks	„	28	0	25	8

TABLE CUTLERY, BEST DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.



No. 1002.—Bone Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 18-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., 14-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



Xylonite Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 19-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 25-12.
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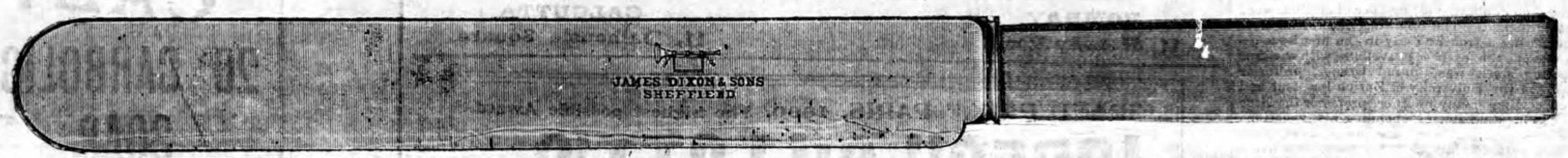

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